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Agenda items 66 and 67 (b)

Security Council
Fifty-sixth year

Development of good-neighbourly relations among Balkan States

Maintenance of international security: stability and development of South-Eastern Europe

Letter dated 23 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Summit Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of participating and observer countries to the South-East European Cooperation Process and the Action Plan for Regional Economic Cooperation adopted at the Summit held in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia, on 23 February 2001 (see annex).*

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 66 and 67 (b), and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Naste **Calovski**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

* The annex is being circulated in the language of submission only (English).

01-26755 (E) 280201

Annex to the letter dated 23 February 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Summit Declaration of the Heads of State and Government of South-East European Countries

Skopje, 23 February 2001

We, the Heads of State and Government of the participating and the observer countries in the South-East European Cooperation Process, Boris Trajkovski, Ion Iliescu, Vojislav Kostunica, Zivko Radisic, Petar Stoyanov, Bulent Ecevit, Ljubco Georgievski, Ilir Meta, Costas Simitis and the Deputy Prime Minister, Goran Granic, met in Skopje on February 23, 2001, at the Fourth Summit in the framework of the SEECP. Present at the meeting were the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of these countries, Mr. Ismail Cem, Mr. Mircea Geoana, who is also the Chairman in Office of the OSCE, Mr. Srgjan Kerim, Mrs. Nadezhda Mihaylova, Mr. Paskal Milo, Mr. George Papandreou, Mr. Jadranko Prlic and Mr. Goran Svilanovic, as well as Deputy Foreign Minister Mrs. Vesna Cvjetkovic - Kurelec. Mr. Christopher Patten, External Relations Commissioner in the European Commission, Mr. Javier Solana, Secretary General of the Council of EU/High Representative for Common Foreign and Security Policy and Mr. Bodo Hombach, Special Coordinator for the Stability Pact also participated at the Summit as special guests of the Chairman-in-Office.

The Summit represented yet another opportunity to contribute to the realization of our common commitments to building peace, stability and progress of our countries and in South Eastern Europe as a whole. We have discussed the prospects for further strengthening of good neighborly relations, stability, security and democracy in this part of the European continent and we have exchanged views with regard to the current developments. Furthermore, we have assessed the cooperation within the SEECP and the future prospects for its enhancement in view of our countries faster integration in the European and Euro-Atlantic structures.

We have reaffirmed the commitments contained in the SEECP Summit and Ministerial Declarations and the Charter on Good-Neighborly Relations, Stability, Security and Cooperation in South Eastern Europe, based on the principles of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, including all ten principles referred therein, namely, sovereign equality, respect for rights inherent to sovereignty, refraining from the threat or use of force, inviolability of frontiers, territorial integrity of the States, peaceful settlement of disputes, non - intervention in internal affairs, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, equal rights and self - determination of peoples, cooperation among States, fulfillment in good faith of obligations under international law. We have emphasized the importance of the regional cooperation as a means for

enhancement of the good neighborly relations, stability and economic development of our countries. SEECP is an important regional framework for promoting regional cooperation, thus bringing our countries and peoples closer to each other, enhancing regional stability and European integration. In this context, we have welcomed the adhesion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY) and Bosnia and Herzegovina to the SEECP Charter, that formally reflecting the re-joining of FRY, as well as the gaining of full SEECP participating status by Bosnia and Herzegovina.

After one decade of wars and conflicts that affected the region, our countries have now a new opportunity to contribute with their resources to the common task of bringing enhanced economic and social progress in the entire South East European region. Convinced that promotion of the regional economic cooperation will also contribute the SEECP countries to develop faster and to accelerate their integration processes into the EU, we have adopted today an Action Plan for Regional Economic Cooperation. This document outlines priority areas for regional cooperation where immediate progress is possible, addressing both reforms that our countries are undertaking and the faster economic development of the region.

We have welcomed the results of the SEE Economic Forum held in Skopje on 22nd February 2001, where the Ministers, high ranking government representatives and businessmen from the region have met and discussed the possibilities for further promotion of the economic cooperation within the SEECP.

Convinced that the future of the countries in the region lies in their integration in the European and Euro-Atlantic structures, we have welcomed the fact that now all SEECP countries have been included in the European integration processes. While at different stages, they all strive to achieve the necessary progress, assisted by the European Union. Acting in solidarity, we believe that regional cooperation in SEE will promote these processes.

Enhanced cooperation in overcoming and resolution of the remaining issues and problems, in the spirit of equality and mutual understanding, contributes to the strengthening of good-neighborly relations, security and stability in the region. In this context, we have noted with satisfaction the signing of the Agreement on Delineation of the Border between the two countries by the Presidents Trajkovski and Kostunica.

We have stressed the importance of the Stability Pact, as a means of strengthening peace, democracy, cooperation and economic development thus enhancing the European and Euro-Atlantic processes. The inclusion of the FRY in the Stability Pact will make it possible for the Pact to reach its full potential. Expressing our high appreciation for the efforts of the Stability Pact Special Coordinator, Mr. Bodo Hombach, as well as our expectations with respect to the prompt implementation of the already selected projects from the Quick Start package within the three Stability Pact Working Tables, we have underlined the need for convening a Second Regional Funding Conference, to take place in the first half of 2001, preferably in Bucharest as proposed by the Romanian Government.

Reaffirming our support to the democratic processes in FRY, as expressed at the SEECP Informal Summit held in October 2000 in Skopje, we welcomed the commitment of FRY to pursue further the policy of democratic reforms, reconciliation and readiness for cooperation with the International Community, European institutions, as well as within the region and with its neighbors. We support the authorities and people of FRY in continuing their efforts towards the achievement of full democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law, respect for and protection of minorities rights, market economy reforms, regional cooperation, and compliance with obligations under the Dayton/Paris Peace Agreement and the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244, including cooperation with ICTY. The progress in implementation will open new prospects for peace and stability in South-Eastern Europe.

We have confirmed our support for the full and consistent implementation of the UNSCR 1244, as well as for the continued action jointly carried out by UNMIK and KFOR to that end. We underline our full support to the efforts of the UN Secretary General Special Representative for Kosovo for accomplishment of his mission including the preparation of all necessary conditions for elections in Kosovo, FRY, in order to create a body composed of democratically elected representatives of all communities. We welcome the commitment of the Yugoslav authorities to respect the provisions of UNSCR 1244 and the Kumanovo Military Technical Agreement. We have strongly condemned the use of violence, terrorism and extremism and any act which makes the co-existence of communities more difficult and which prevents the return of refugees and internally displaced persons. In this context, we have expressed grave concern over the recent waves of ethnically motivated violence and extremism in Kosovska Mitrovica. Furthermore, we welcome the efforts of the International Community and Yugoslav initiative for the start of a positive and constructive political dialogue. We expect that the issues such as release of the political prisoners and missing persons be addressed without delay.

We have strongly condemned the violent and illegal terrorist actions, by the ethnically motivated extremist armed groups in South Serbia, FRY, which could have the effect of destabilizing the situation in the region and we call for an immediate and complete cessation of violence in this area. We welcomed the adoption of the plan by FRY and Serbian Governments with regard to the solution for the situation in the municipalities of Presevo, Bujanovac and Medvedja in South Serbia. We have considered that international assistance for the economic and social development of this area will constitute a valuable contribution for its stabilization as well as for the overall regional development and for the realization of infrastructure projects.

Reaffirming our conviction that any renegotiation of the federal relationship must be consistent with internal stability of FRY and regional stability of South - Eastern Europe, we have encouraged the Federal and both Republican authorities in their efforts to reach an mutually acceptable agreement through an open and democratic process, avoiding any unilateral action which can jeopardize it.

We considered that the current Romanian Chairmanship in Office of the OSCE reflects SEE's commitment to contribute to the enhancement of the overall security in Europe.

We have expressed our strong political will to continue and enhance the cooperation in combating terrorism, organized crime, corruption, trafficking in people, illicit drugs and arms trafficking, which constitute a threat to the overall security, democratic processes and economic development in South-East Europe.

We have expressed our firm belief that the continuation of the process of NATO enlargement with qualified applicant states in South Eastern Europe will further strengthen regional and Euro-Atlantic security and stability. We have also stressed NATO's security building role in the region through its Southeast Europe Initiative and we expressed our readiness to continue to coordinate efforts in the field of regional defense and security cooperation. We have recognized continued NATO's and other countries' input through KFOR and SFOR for ensuring of peace and security in the region.

We have welcomed the positive development of the Southeast Europe Defense Ministerial (SEDM) process which continues as a valuable framework for regional cooperation in the field of defense and security and for fostering the partnership links with Euro-Atlantic security and defense structures and operations. We encourage early operational readiness of the Multinational Peace Force South Eastern Europe.

We expect a positive input from the results of the forthcoming regular and parallel meetings within the SEECP to be held in March 2001 in Skopje, such as the Conference of the Speakers of Parliaments of South-East Europe, Meeting of Ministers, i.e. Directors of the agencies for youth and sports, then meeting of NGO's from SEE, Meeting of Journalists in SEE and Meeting of the Ministers of Health in SEE.

We have expressed our high appreciation for the activities carried on by our Ministers of Foreign Affairs since the last SEECP Summit in Bucharest, which contributed to a great extent to the promotion of this regional initiative in the international framework. In this context, we have taken note with satisfaction of the further international recognition it received during the years 2000/2001, with the participation in the last OSCE Ministerial Council and other regional and international fora. Furthermore, we have also commended the productive work of the Political Directors and we are looking forward for the continuation of their work in parallel with the further development of the Process.

We have expressed our warm thanks for the hospitality of President Boris Trajkovski in hosting the Skopje Summit Meeting of the South-East European Cooperation Process.

We have decided that the next meeting of the Heads of State and Government of the SEECP participating countries will take place in Tirana at the beginning of year 2002.

FOURTH SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT OF SEECP PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

Skopje, 22-23 February 2001

ACTION PLAN FOR REGIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Starting with the commitments to promoting good neighborly relations, security, stability and achievement of economic prosperity in the region of Southeast Europe,

Recalling the SEECP Summit and Ministerial declarations, as well as the Charter of Good Neighborly Relations, Stability, Security and Cooperation in Southeast Europe,

Taking into consideration the level of developed cooperation in the framework of the SEECP as a comprehensive framework directly established by the countries of the region,

Reaffirming the European and Euro-Atlantic orientation of the SEECP countries,

Stressing the commitment to make more effective use of the SEECP as an important resource that will complement and not substitute the individual efforts of the countries towards their rapprochement with the EU,

Convinced that promotion of the regional economic cooperation will contribute the SEECP countries to develop faster and to accelerate their integration processes into the EU,

Having in mind the activities undertaken by the Stability Pact, SECI, BSEC, CEI and other relevant regional initiatives,

Emphasizing the lasting commitment to reforms and cooperation as a necessary condition for the overall development of the SEECP countries and the Region as a whole,

Striving to focus international action for the benefit of Southeastern Europe

the Heads of State and Government of the SEECP countries adopted the following:

Action Plan for Regional Economic Cooperation

The Action Plan focuses on those sectors where considerable synergy could be achieved through coordinated efforts in the framework of the SEECP and aims at:

- Directing the SEECP activities towards the main objectives in the economic field of the regional cooperation;

- Focusing the cooperation on concrete programs, projects and activities that will be initiated, developed and implemented in the short and medium run;

- Identifying concrete priority projects and programs of regional interest and examining the ways and means for their implementation;

- Facilitating the coordination of the SEECP activities with the relevant programs of the European Union, International Financial Institutions and of other regional initiatives.

I. Economic and Social Development and Progress of the Reforms in Southeast Europe

The Heads of State and Government consider that while considerable progress has been made in liberalization and in privatization, progress in structural reforms should be enhanced. They agreed that high priority should be given to the following areas:

- private sector development, improvement of businesses competitiveness, in particular through liberalization of trade, improvement of regulatory environment and strengthening of the financial sector;

- Institutional development and capacity building, through enhancing the public administration efficiency, improving central financial mechanisms, and harmonization of legal and judiciary systems with European standards;

- Transparency and good governance, are crucial for all dimensions of society having a highly relevant impact on economy and contributing to growth, macroeconomic stability and fair competition within the market economy;

- Environmental protection policy, protecting the region's natural resources, especially through the implementation of the sustainable development principle and financing environmental protection projects;

- Social development and social cohesion as an integral part of sound economic development and growth, which contribute to the reduction of poverty and social

exclusion and will facilitate the integration of SEECP countries into the political and economic mainstream of Europe.

II. Trade Development

The Heads of State and Government reaffirm their conviction that further liberalization of trade, undertaken also by the countries of the region, will better serve their national economies. They welcome the decision of the EU for the unilateral preferential measures offered to the SAP countries.

Stressing the importance of intensive trade development as a significant factor for accelerated economic growth of the region, the SEECP countries will continue:

- to undertake structural reforms needed to support the overall trade liberalization;

- to strengthen the process of trade liberalization among the SEECP countries and with the EU;

- to undertake concrete coordinated initiatives and steps directed at creating the necessary conditions for:

  - Improvement and facilitation of the movement of persons, goods and services across the borders in the SEECP region;

  - Improved personnel management of border crossings, harmonization of border procedures, according to the international standards and especially those of the EU and the WTO, optimizing the use of existing and developing new facilities. Further approximation of legislation will be carried out where needed;

  - Reduction of the costs for trade and transport;

  - Strengthening regional partnerships aiming at promoting regional trade;

  - Prevention of smuggling and corruption in the field of trade;

  - Conclusion of Free Trade Agreements among the countries in the region in compliance with WTO rules and in accordance with the processes relevant to each country's individual relationship with the EU;

  - Decrease of non-tariff measures that hinder trade in commodities;

  - Adoption of rules of origin according to the WTO provisions;

  - Closer cooperation in the banking sector and harmonization with the international banking system;

- Support of the accession process of all SEECP countries to the WTO.

In this context, they suggested the Ministers of Trade to hold regular meetings and to work jointly towards achieving these goals. At the same time, intensive cooperation within the framework of the Balkan Regional Center for Trade Promotion in Ankara should be enhanced to further develop the economic and commercial cooperation among the SEECP countries.

Contributions from the Association of Balkan Chambers, Unions of Chambers of Commerce, as well as business associations, which have a longstanding experience in promoting trade in the region, are highly appreciated.

III. Promotion of Foreign Direct Investment

The Heads of State and Government consider that sustained economic development can be achieved only with a stable and safe environment for the private sector. In this context, they emphasize the need for creation of a secure and transparent legal investment framework in the SEECP region, including adequate protection of property rights, fair and non-discriminating taxation, market based competition and transparent administrative practices.

In addition, they stressed the importance that the SEECP countries attach to the implementation of the Stability Pact Investment Compact.

The Heads of State and Government underlined the need for SME development based on the improved business environment, that represents a key objective for all SEECP countries. Furthermore, there is a need for effective strategies to promote SME in the region that will tackle the areas of finance, improvement of the business environment and the strengthening of SME support network. At the same time, they gave their support to the Coordination Group of the OECD within the framework of the Stability Pact Working Table II and its efforts for the finalization of the road map with the active participation of public, private and civil society institutions, and encourage the activities carried out at the OECD Private Sector Development Center in Istanbul.

They called upon the Ministers in charge of the investment and SME issues of the SEECP countries to hold regular meetings in order to coordinate their joint efforts for accomplishing these objectives. The financial contribution from the international community will be also necessary to that end.

IV. Infrastructure Development

The Heads of State and Government are convinced that the overall economic growth and prosperity in the SEECP region is impossible without comprehensive activities for rehabilitation, construction and interconnection of the regional infrastructure. A

developed transport, energy, telecommunication and water infrastructure is essential to the free movement of persons and trade, as well as to the enhancement of social cohesion and integration. In light of the Second Regional Funding Conference under the Stability Pact, planned for later this year, they stressed the SEECP readiness to work with donor agencies and the international financial institutions to implement regional strategies that address our most pressing infrastructure requirements. They underlined their commitment to formulating project proposals that are part of overall strategic approaches dedicated to developing infrastructure networks of regional impact and importance.

1. Transport

The Heads of State and Government consider that the SEECP countries should take full advantage of the conclusions drawn by the European Agencies and Programs, International Organizations and IFI's, in order to attract the necessary funding to existing transport sector projects in particular to those related to the development of the Pan -European Transport Corridors. Aiming at developing regional transport infrastructure as an integral and inseparable part of the Pan-European Transport Network, they also consider the construction of lacking elements of national transport networks and the establishment of transport interconnections with neighbouring countries, to be a task of prior significance.

The Heads of State and Government consider that within this framework the SEECP is capable to give its contribution to bringing more benefit from the multi-country approaches in the Transport Sector, in particular through:

- Identification and harmonization of regional investment and development programs;

- Identifying investment needs and establishment of their utilization dynamics;

- Preparation of commercially footed investment projects which take into account both national and regional interests.

- Exploring the means of providing investment funds through public-private sector cooperation

With reference to different modes of transport, the Heads of States and Government made the following considerations:

a) Roads – Having in mind that the road network in the region is mostly in poor condition, priority should be given to rehabilitation of the existing highways and to construction of new highway lanes.

b) Railways - The restructuring and opening to the private sector of these technical-technological systems could provide for efficient management and cost-effective operations, what on its part is to contribute to and facilitate the provision of

larger funds aimed at improvement of the quality of services. The modernization of railway lines, as well as the establishment of interconnections between the rail networks of SEECP countries is a matter of basic importance. For this purpose they should coordinate their strategies for national development and applications for funding from IFI's.

c) Maritime and transport by inland waterways. - Being aware of the state of river and maritime ports in the region, the Heads of State and Government asserted that efforts should be directed towards ports' rehabilitation, construction of new terminals and introduction of modern information and telecommunication technologies.

- The rapid implementation of the project concerning the clearance of the Danube river - an issue of paramount importance for some of the countries in the region - is in line with the enhanced regional cooperation the SEECP countries are striving for.

2. Telecommunications

SEECP gives high priority to the establishment of a legal and regulatory framework, including with reference to the Information Technology, that encourages and provides long-term support for investments. These instruments of reform policy include the progressive opening of different segments of the telecom market, facilitating private investment, including in the area presently controlled by the state monopoly operators.

The Heads of State and Government suggested to cooperate with the other regional initiatives working on similar matters to prevent time consuming duplications and convening of regular meetings of the Ministers of Transport and Communications in order that concrete projects of wider regional interest are defined.

3. Energy

The Heads of State and Government consider that the availability of reliable and low cost sources of energy is essential for the rapid and sustainable economic development of the overall SEECP region. A coordinated approach to energy supply offers significant advantages in terms of improved utilization of existing production capacities, as well as in optimizing future investment and stimulating use of alternative energy sources. This approach provides significant benefits from increased consistency and quality of supply, reduced environmental damage and electricity trade opportunities. It could enable optimized investment decisions to be made for gas as well as for pipeline networks.

Taking into account the difficulties to raise adequate funding from traditional sources, the Heads of State and Government stressed that it will be important to make progress in the commercialization of utilities and also in private investment in funding infrastructure development.

Having in mind the cooperation so far within the Process, as well as work done by the other regional fora, they took note for the forthcoming meeting of the Ministers in charge for energy issues, to be held in Athens.

Taking into consideration the present situation and urgent needs of some countries of the region, they underlined the necessity of re-establishment of the interconnection of high voltage electrical transmission lines within the region and with UCTE.

V. Combating Organized Crime and Corruption

The Heads of State and Government are committed to comprehensive and decisive measures to combat corruption. Furthermore, they are committed to promoting the cooperation in the fields of justice, combat against organized crime, elimination of terrorism, illicit drugs, arms and human trafficking. In this context, it is suggested that the competent Ministers of the SEECP countries hold regular annual meetings with the aim of discussing problems arising from the illicit activities and to take concrete actions for their prevention. To this end, the SEECP countries are fully committed to work towards fulfilling the Stability Pact Organized Crime Initiative and Stability Pact Anti-Corruption Initiative. They fully support the SECI Bucharest Regional Center for Combating Transborder Crime and they agreed on the importance of the full involvement of the EU institutions in order to achieve full compatibility of the Center's activities with the EU acquis.

VI. Environment

The Heads of State and Government are committed to coordinate the efforts to protect the environment. The need for this in the future will become evermore increasing, having in mind the increasing needs for clean drinking water, provision of healthy food and qualitative living conditions for the population. Further qualitative development of environmental protection, based on the sustainability principle, will be stimulated through foreign investments, in the form of donations, direct or joint investments, and by stimulating the domestic financial potential.

In this context, it is suggested to organize regular meetings of Ministers of Environment, in order to have prompt information exchange, coordinate joint efforts in prevention policy, conclusion of bilateral and regional agreements and concrete realization of cross border projects in this field.

Furthermore, for purposes of realization of projects on promotion of cooperation in the field of environment, it is suggested to consider the necessity of establishing an information exchange system for environmental monitoring in the regional context.

After a decade of conflicts, the issue of environmental rehabilitation is of paramount importance. There is an urgent need to address the most affected parts of the area. Public concern further underline this necessity. An integrated assessment is needed involving the opinion of various international agencies, including a specific roles for

the European Agency for the Environment, UNEP and WHO. The Heads of State and Government took note with interest of the Greek proposal for establishing of a joint EU-SEECP-UN working group charged with environmental monitoring. They stressed the importance of international financial support for environmental rehabilitation. Accordingly, they mandated the MFA's to further pursue the issue.

VII. Transfrontier Cooperation

The Heads of State and Government encouraged the creation of Euroregions in South East Europe, in cooperation with the Council of Europe and the Stability Pact.

They considered that cooperation between regions situated on either side of a border is important for the economic, cultural and social development of the regions concerned, as well as for the protection of the cultural heritage and the environment. The creation of Prespa Park illustrated the benefits of such cooperation for all countries of the region.

The Heads of State and Government called upon the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to further examine the possibility to deepen the cooperation in this field.

VIII. Implementation and Monitoring

The Heads of State and Government tasked the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to formulate proposals for monitoring the implementation of the activities foreseen in the Action Plan.

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Fifty-fifth session
Agenda item 130 (a)
Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Financial performance report of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the financial performance report of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. The General Assembly, by its resolution 53/229 of 8 June 1999, appropriated an amount of $53,991,024 gross ($51,996,124 net) for the period.

Expenditures for the period totalled $51,004,500 gross ($49,341,600 net), resulting in an unencumbered balance of $2,986,500 gross ($2,654,500 net).

The unencumbered balance resulted primarily from lower costs of rations and rotation travel for military personnel, a higher vacancy rate for international staff and the termination of the contract for the fixed-wing aircraft owing to the closure of Iraqi airspace.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of the Mission are set out in paragraph 12 of the present report.

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I. Introduction

1. The Security Council, by its resolution 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, established the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM). In its resolution 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991, the Council decided to review the question of the termination or continuation of UNIKOM, as well as the modalities of its operation, every six months. The report on the latest review was issued on 27 September 2000 (S/2000/914). In a letter dated 5 October 2000, the President of the Security Council informed the Secretary-General that the Council concurred with the recommendation to maintain UNIKOM contained in that report and that it would review the question once again by 6 April 2001 (S/2000/960).

2. The budget for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General of 3 February 1999 (A/53/817) and amounted to $50,777,800 gross ($48,782,900 net). It provided for the strength of 195 military observers, 908 contingent personnel, comprising 775 infantry personnel and 133 support personnel, 72 international staff and 166 local staff. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 17 of its report on the financing of UNIKOM of 1 April 1999 (A/53/895/Add.2), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate the amount proposed by the Secretary-General.

3. The General Assembly, by its resolution 53/229 of 8 June 1999, appropriated an amount of $53,991,024 gross ($51,996,124 net) for the maintenance of UNIKOM for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, inclusive of $2,686,445 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $526,779 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for the same period. Taking into account the two-thirds share of the net amount, equivalent to $34,664,080, to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait, an amount of $19,326,944 gross ($17,332,044 net) has been assessed on Member States.

II. Implementation of the budget

4. Information on the operations of UNIKOM and on the situation on the ground during the period under review is contained in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 24 September 1999 (S/1999/1006 and Corr.1) and 30 March 2000 (S/2000/269).

5. UNIKOM's concept of operations during the period under review was based on a combination of patrol and observation bases, observation points, ground, sea and air patrols, investigation teams and liaison with the parties at all levels.

6. The operational requirements of the Mission were met during the financial period under review and there were no operational shortcomings or slippages during the implementation of the approved budget. For the most part, activities provided for in the budget were undertaken as planned.

7. The unutilized balance was primarily attributable to higher vacancy rates for international staff than originally estimated. While the budget included the application of a vacancy factor of 10 per cent for the authorized staffing of 72 international posts, the actual vacancy rate during the period averaged 26 per cent.

8. Unutilized balances under military personnel costs resulted from the lower cost of rations provided under the catering contract and the lower average cost of rotation travel for military observers and infantry personnel.

9. Unutilized resources under operational requirements resulted from: (a) the termination of the contract for one Antonov AN-26 fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the closure of Iraqi airspace in December 1998; (b) the delay in the commencement of naval operations, which were launched on 15 February 2000; and (c) reduced requirements under other equipment, supplies and services and air and surface freight.

III. Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

10. As indicated in table 1 below, from the appropriation of $53,991,024 gross ($51,996,124 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000, expenditures amounted to $51,004,500 gross ($49,341,600 net), inclusive of $9,075,900 in unliquidated obligations. The resulting unspent balance of $2,986,500 gross ($2,654,500 net) represents some 5.5 per cent of the appropriation. Annex I to the present report contains the financial performance information for the reporting period by budget line item, with supplementary information on significant variances presented in annex II. Annex IV contains a chart showing appropriation and expenditure by main budget group.

Table 1
Apportionment and expenditure
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*[a]	*Variance*
Military personnel	24 673.2	24 130.0	543.2
Civilian personnel	13 157.8	11 334.5	1 823.3
Operational requirements	10 936.9	10 623.0	313.9
Other programmes	15.0	40.9	(25.9)
United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	526.8	526.8	-
Support account for peacekeeping operations	2 686.4	2 686.4	-
Staff assessment	1 994.9	1 662.9	332.0
Gross requirements	**53 991.0**	**51 004.5**	**2 986.5**
Income from staff assessment	(1 994.9)	(1 662.9)	(332.0)
Net requirements	**51 996.1**	**49 341.6**	**2 654.5**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	-
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)[b]	2 700.5	2 700.5	-
Total resources	**56 691.5**	**53 705.0**	**2 986.5**

[a] Includes an amount of $9,075,900 in unliquidated obligations.
[b] Comprises premises, vehicles, utilities, radar surveillance systems and medical supplies from the Government of Kuwait ($2,610,410) and premises from the Government of Iraq ($90,150).

11. Information on the deployment of military and civilian personnel during the reporting period is provided in table 2 below and in annex III to the present report.

Table 2
Authorized staffing, incumbency and vacancy rates for military and civilian personnel for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

Personnel category	*Authorized strength*	*Actual strength (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*
Military observers	195	193	1
Military contingents	908	903	1
Civilian police	-	-	-
International staff	72	53	26
National officers	-	-	-
Local staff	166	149	10
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-

IV. Action to be taken by the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session

12. ***The action to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of UNIKOM is a decision on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $2,986,500 gross ($2,654,500 net) for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000.***

Annex I

Financial performance report for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000: summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*(1)* *Apportionment* [a]	*(2)* *Non-recurrent expenditures*	*(3)* *Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)*	*(4) = (1 - 3)* *Variance*
I. Military personnel				
1. Military observers	7 196.1	-	7 082.1	114.0
2. Military contingents	15 833.1	-	15 403.9	429.2
3. Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
(a) Contingent-owned equipment	1 202.8	-	1 202.8	-
(b) Self-sustainment	-	-	-	-
(c) Death and disability compensation	441.2	-	441.2	-
Subtotal, line 3	1 644.0	-	1 644.0	-
Total, category I	**24 673.2**	**-**	**24 130.0**	**543.2**
II. Civilian personnel				
1. Civilian police	-	-	-	-
2. International and local staff	13 157.8	-	11 334.5	1 823.3
3. United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-
4. Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
5. Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
Total, category II	**13 157.8**	**-**	**11 334.5**	**1 823.3**
III. Operational requirements				
1. Premises/accommodations	924.4	261.8	920.6	3.8
2. Infrastructure repairs	30.0	30.0	30.0	-
3. Transport operations	3 067.9	1 596.9	3 155.6	(87.7)
4. Air operations	3 651.4	-	3 546.9	104.5
5. Naval operations	91.4	-	12.4	79.0
6. Communications	900.9	632.4	884.9	16.0
7. Other equipment	730.6	450.2	683.6	47.0
8. Supplies and services	1 440.3	-	1 335.7	104.6
9. Air and surface freight				
(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	30.0	-	-	30.0
(b) Commercial freight and cartage	70.0	-	53.3	16.7
Subtotal, line 9	100.0	-	53.3	46.7
Total, category III	**10 936.9**	**2 971.3**	**10 623.0**	**313.9**

Category of expenditure	(1) Apportionment [a]	(2) Non-recurrent expenditures	(3) Total expenditures (inclusive of non-recurrent expenditures)	(4) = (1 - 3) Variance
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	-	-	-	-
3. Training programmes	15.0	-	40.9	(25.9)
4. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
Total, category IV	**15.0**	**-**	**40.9**	**(25.9)**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	**526.8**	**-**	**526.8**	**-**
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**2 686.4**	**-**	**2 686.4**	**-**
VII. Staff assessment	**1 994.9**	**-**	**1 662.9**	**332.0**
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	53 991.0	2 971.3	51 004.5	2 986.5
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(1 994.9)**	**-**	**(1 662.9)**	**(332.0)**
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	51 996.1	2 971.3	49 341.6	2 654.5
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted) [b]	-	-	-	-
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	**2 700.5**	**-**	**2 700.5**	**-**
Total	**56 691.5**	**2 971.3**	**53 705.0**	**2 986.5**

[a] Based on appropriation provided by General Assembly resolution 53/229.

[b] Comprises premises, vehicles, utilites, radar surveillance systems and medical supplies from the Government of Kuwait ($2,610,410) and premises from the Government of Iraq ($90,150).

Annex II

Supplementary information (on significant variances)

Military personnel

Apportionment: $24,673,200; expenditure: $24,130,000; variance: $543,200

1. The unutilized balance of $543,200 under this heading was attributable to the lower rotation cost for military observers ($114,000) and lower costs of rations and rotation travel for infantry personnel ($429,200).

Military observers

Apportionment: $7,196,100; expenditure: $7,082,100; variance: $114,000

2. The unutilized balance of $114,000 under this heading resulted primarily from the actual average rotation cost ($2,800 per person) being lower than the provision ($3,900 per person). Additional unspent amounts were realized under clothing and equipment allowance, owing to the non-completion of the 6-month tour of duty by some contingent personnel.

3. However, the unutilized balance was offset in part by additional requirements of $120,900 to cover outstanding charges from prior financial periods owing to the inadvertent liquidation of obligations.

Military contingents

Apportionment: $15,833,100; expenditure: $15,403,900; variance: $429,200

4. The unutilized balance of $429,200 under this heading was primarily attributable to the lower actual cost of rations ($4.69 per person per day) under the catering contract, compared with $5.50 per person per day provided in the budget. In addition, the average rotation cost of the infantry contingent ($675 per person) was lower than the budgetary provision ($1,300 per person) and the actual number of rotations (193) was lower than those budgeted (195).

5. However, the unutilized balance was offset in part by the higher rotation cost ($1,800 per person) for support personnel, as compared to the provision of $650 per person, as well as additional requirements of $102,700 to cover outstanding charges related to the prior financial period owing to the inadvertent liquidation of related obligations.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $13,157,800; expenditure: $11,334,500; variance: $1,823,300

International and local staff

Apportionment: $13,157,800; expenditure: $11,334,500; variance: $1,823,300

6. The unutilized balance of $1,823,300 under this heading was primarily attributable to the actual average vacancy rate (26 per cent) of international staff

being higher than the vacancy factor (10 per cent) applied in the budget, resulting in unspent amounts under salaries, common staff costs and mission subsistence allowance. The average number of personnel deployed during the period was 53, compared with the provision for 72 international staff. Savings were also realized from the lower cost of travel and the reduced amount of travel by staff from Headquarters to the Mission area.

7. The actual average vacancy rate of 10 per cent for local staff paralleled the vacancy factor applied in the budget, resulting in nominal unspent amounts under local salaries.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $10,936,900; expenditure: $10,623,000; variance: $313,900

8. The unutilized balance of $313,900 under this heading resulted from reduced requirements totalling $401,600 under premises/accommodation ($3,800), air operations ($104,500), naval operations ($79,000), communications ($16,000), other equipment ($47,000), supplies and services ($104,600) and air and surface freight ($46,700), which were offset in part by additional requirements under transport operations ($87,700).

Transport operations

Apportionment: $3,067,900; expenditure: $3,155,600; variance: ($87,700)

9. The additional requirements of $87,700 under this heading are primarily attributable to the higher cost of diesel/petrol ($0.20 per litre), as compared to $0.13 per litre provided in the budget, as a result of an increase stipulated by the supplier.

10. Additional requirements also resulted from the unbudgeted cost of the inclusion of roll-over protection for 43 new vehicles procured during the period as well as the settlement of $35,600 in outstanding insurance charges related to prior financial periods owing to the inadvertent liquidation of related obligations.

Air operations

Apportionment: $3,651,400; expenditure: $3,546,900; variance: $104,500

11. The unutilized balance of $104,500 under this heading was mainly attributable to the cancellation of the contract for one Antonov AN-26 fixed-wing aircraft, owing to the closure of Iraqi airspace in December 1998, resulting in the unspent amount of $690,000. Consequently, the related provision for landing fees and ground handling also remained unutilized ($127,400).

12. However, the unutilized balance was offset in part by additional requirements of $712,900 under helicopter operations, owing to the higher actual costs of positioning/depositioning of two helicopters stipulated in the letter-of-assist arrangements and the absorption of $436,100 in outstanding charges for hire/charter costs related to the prior financial period, owing to the inadvertent liquidation of related obligations.

Naval operations

Apportionment: $91,400; expenditure: $12,400; variance: $79,000

13. The unutilized balance of $79,000 under this heading was attributable to the delay in the commencement of naval operations, which started on 15 February 2000. The unspent balance also resulted from the misrecording of fuel costs for patrol boats under transport operations and the provision of some fuel by the Kuwaiti Coastal Guard at no cost to the Mission.

Supplies and services

Apportionment: $1,440,300; expenditure: $1,335,700; variance: $104,600

14. The unutilized balance of $104,600 under this heading resulted from lower requirements for miscellaneous services ($60,600) and supplies ($44,000).

15. The unutilized resources of $60,600 under miscellaneous services were primarily attributable to lower actual costs of laundry and janitorial services under contractual services. However, the unspent balances were partially offset by unbudgeted requirements of $143,700 for losses on currency exchange fluctuation and higher requirements under data-processing services.

16. The unutilized resources of $44,000 under miscellaneous supplies resulted from lower requirements for medical supplies owing to the provision of most supplies by the Government of Kuwait, as well as the receipt of uniform items and field defence stores from stock at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

Air and surface freight

Apportionment: $100,000; expenditure: $53,300; variance: $46,700

17. The unutilized balance of $46,700 was attributable to reduced requirements for commercial freight and cartage and the cancellation of the shipment of a mine plough to the Mission, owing to the abolition of the requirement by the military component.

Other programmes

Apportionment: $15,000; expenditure: $40,900; variance: ($25,900)

Training programmes

Apportionment: $15,000; expenditure: $40,900; variance: ($25,900)

18. Additional requirements of $25,900 under this heading resulted from the higher number of Mission staff who undertook training courses. A total of 16 Mission personnel participated in technical (communications, FACS system and data-processing) and administrative (personnel management) training courses, which were conducted at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, in Cyprus and Kenya and at other duty stations. The recorded expenditure included travel and related costs as well as course fees.

Staff assessment

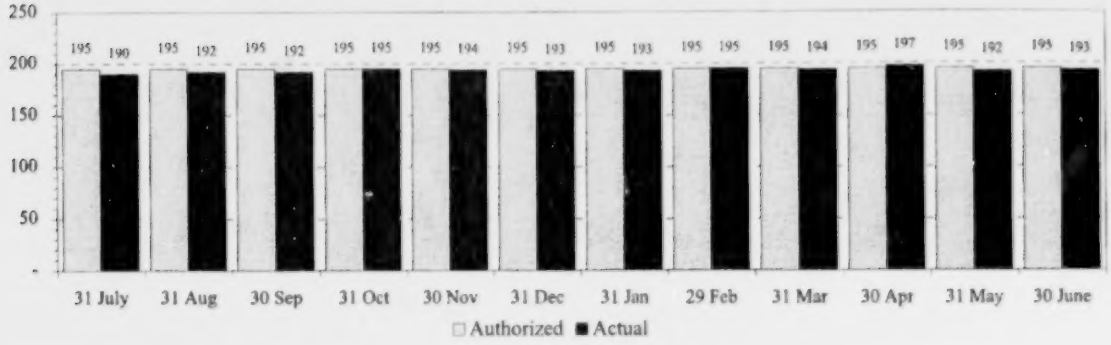
Apportionment: $1,994,900; expenditure: $1,662,900; variance: $332,000

19. The unutilized balance of $332,000 was primarily attributable to the average vacancy rate of 26 per cent for international staff.

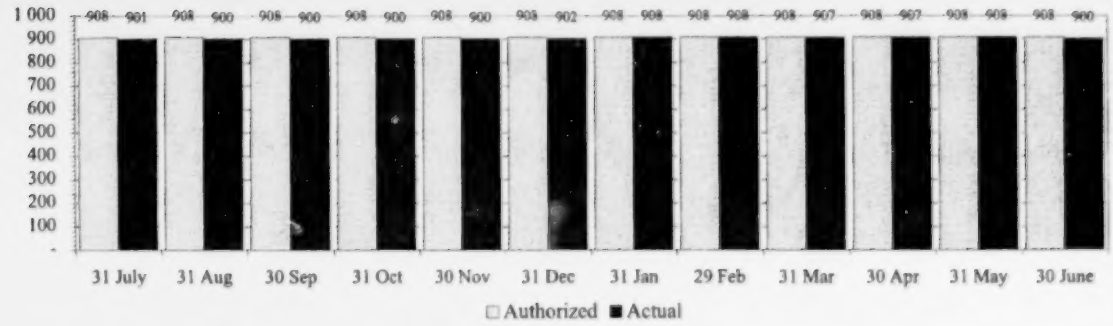
Annex III

Planned and actual deployment of civilian and military personnel for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000

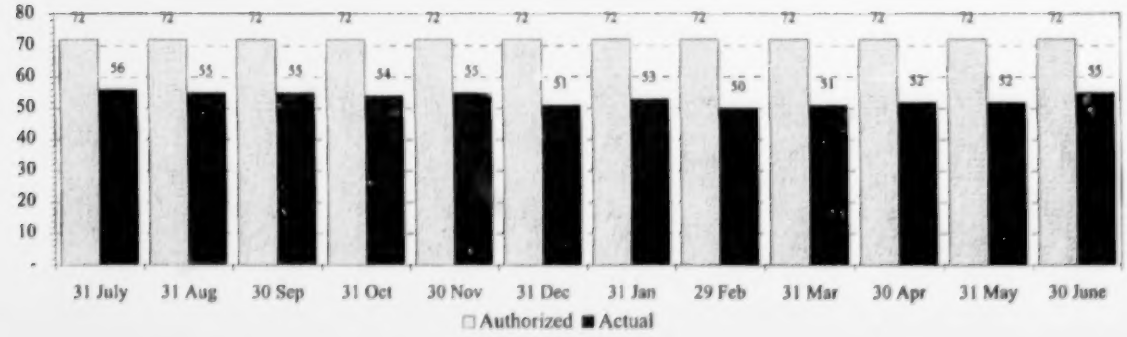
1. Military observers



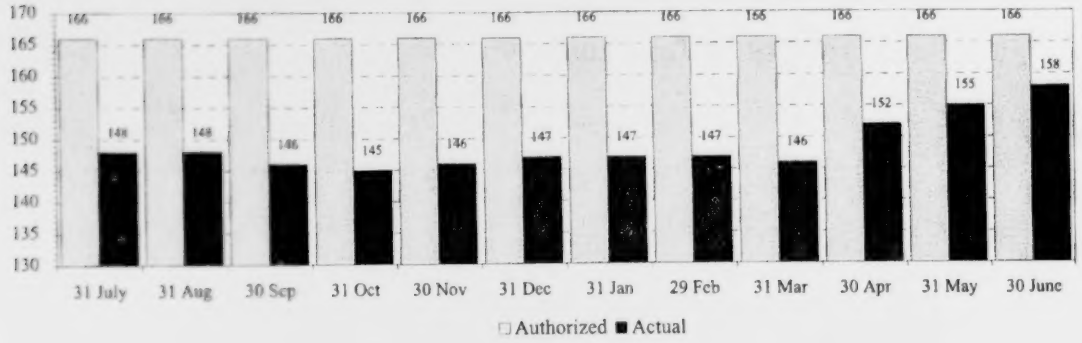
2. Military contingents



3. International staff

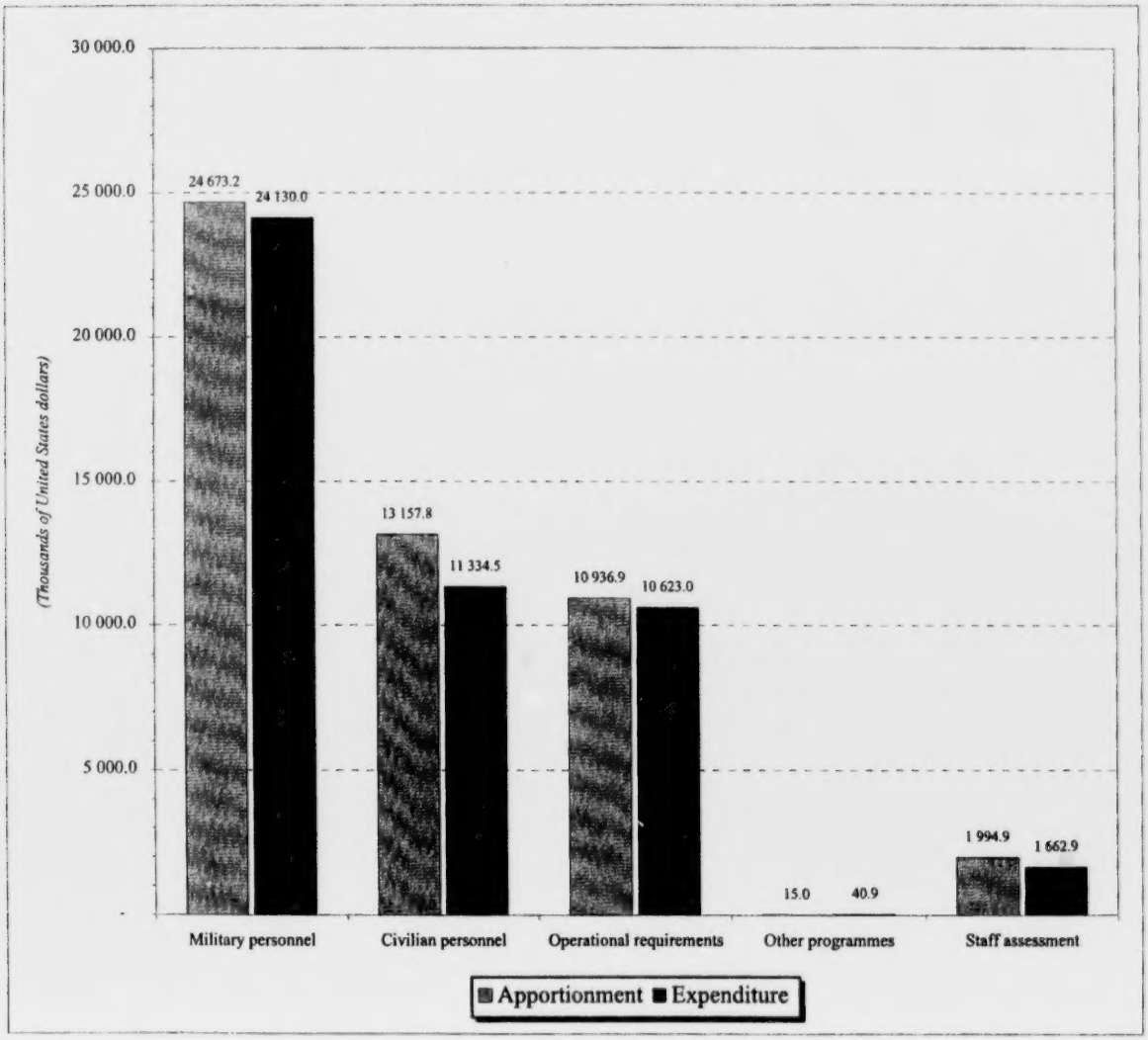


4. Local staff



Annex IV

Apportionment and expenditure for the period from 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000



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Agenda item 130 (a)
Financing of the activities arising from Security Council resolution 687 (1991): United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission

Budget for the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 for the maintenance of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), which amounts to $54,229,900 gross ($52,099,300 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in-kind amounting to $3,121,900.

Of the total budget, some 28 per cent of resources relate to civilian personnel costs. Operational costs account for 22 per cent of the budget, military personnel costs reflect 46 per cent while staff assessment comprises 4 per cent of the total. Less than 1 per cent of the total resources are related to other programmes.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly is set out in paragraph 3 of the present report.

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I. Overview

1. The present report contains the proposed budget for the 12-month period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 for the maintenance of the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM), which amounts to $54,229,900 gross ($52,099,300 net), inclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in-kind amounting to $3,121,900.

2. Estimated requirements for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 represent an 8.9 per cent increase ($4,411,900) in total resources (gross) in relation to the apportionment for the current period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001. The proposed increase reflects a 9.4 per cent increase in civilian personnel costs, a 10.4 per cent increase in operational costs, a 606 per cent increase in other programmes and a 6.8 per cent increase in staff assessment. This increase is partially offset by a 4.9 per cent decrease in military personnel costs.

Table 1
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars

				Proposed increase/ (decrease) over 2000/01	
Category of expenditure	*1999/00 expenditures*	*2000/01 apportionment*	*2001/02 cost estimates* [a]	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military personnel	24 130.0	24 647.0	23 430.0	(1 217.0)	(4.9)
Civilian personnel	11 334.5	13 071.2	14 298.1	1 226.9	9.4
Operational requirements	10 623.0	10 089.8	11 143.4	1 053.6	10.4
Other programmes[b]	40.9	15.0	105.9	90.9	606.0
Staff assessment	1 662.9	1 995.0	2 130.6	135.6	6.8
Gross requirements[c]	**47 791.3**	**49 818.0**	**51 108.0**	**1 290.0**	**2.6**
Voluntary contributions	-	-	**3 121.9**	**3 121.9**	
Total	**47 791.3**	**49 818.0**	**54 229.9**	**4 411.9**	**8.9**

[a] Information on the distribution of resources by standard and mission-specific costs is contained in annex II.B.
[b] Excludes personnel.
[c] Exclusive of provision for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy.

Table 2
Human resources

Military and civilian staff resources	*1999/00*[a]	*2000/01*[a]	*2001/02*	*Increase/(decrease) over 2000/01*
Military observers	195	195	195	-
Military contingents	908	910	906	(4)
Military liaison officers	-	-	-	-
Civilian police	-	-	-	-
International staff	72	72	63	(9)
National officers	-	-	-	-
Local staff	166	166	174	8
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-

[a] Represents highest level of authorized strength.

3. **The action to be taken by the General Assembly is as follows:**

(a) Appropriation of the amount of $51,108,000 gross ($48,977,400 net), for the maintenance of the Mission for the 12-month period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, including $32,651,600 net, representing two thirds of the cost, to be funded through voluntary contributions from the Government of Kuwait;

(b) Assessment of the amount of $18,456,400 gross ($16,325,800 net), representing the balance net of voluntary contributions, at a monthly rate of $1,538,033 gross ($1,360,483 net), subject to a decision by the Security Council with regard to the termination or continuation of UNIKOM.

II. Political mandate of the Mission

(Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 689 (1991) of 9 April 1991 and 806 (1993) of 5 February 1993)

4. By its resolution 687 (1991), the Security Council established a demilitarized zone along the Iraq-Kuwait boundary and approved the following terms of reference for UNIKOM: to monitor the Khawr 'Abd Allah and a demilitarized zone extending 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait from the boundary referred to in the Agreed Minutes between the State of Kuwait and the Republic of Iraq regarding the restoration of friendly relations, recognition and related matters of 4 October 1963; to deter violations of the boundary through its presence in and surveillance of the demilitarized zone; and to observe any hostile or potentially hostile action mounted from the territory of one State against the other.

5. Subsequently, by its resolution 806 (1993), the Security Council extended the terms of reference of UNIKOM to take action to prevent, or, if that failed, to redress: small-scale violations of the demilitarized zone; violations of the boundary between Iraq and Kuwait, for example, by civilians or police; and problems that might arise from the presence of Iraqi installations and Iraqi citizens and their assets in the demilitarized zone on the Kuwaiti side of the newly demarcated boundary.

6. In a letter dated 5 October 2000 addressed to the Secretary-General (S/2000/960), the President of the Security Council reported that the Council had

reviewed the question of the termination or continuation of UNIKOM and its modalities of operation and had concurred with the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Mission be maintained. The Council also decided, in accordance with resolution 689 (1991), to review the question once again by 6 April 2001.

III. Operational plan and requirements

7. The operational requirements of the Mission were set out in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 5 April 1991 (S/22454 and Add.1), 18 January 1993 (S/25123), 1 April 1996 (S/1996/225) and 27 September 1996 (S/1996/801).

8. The concept of operations for UNIKOM is based on surveillance, control, investigation and liaison. The demilitarized zone is an area that extends approximately 200 kilometres along the ground and 40 kilometres into the Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway. It extends 10 kilometres into Iraq and 5 kilometres into Kuwait. Surveillance of the zone is based on patrol and observation bases, ground and air patrols and observation points. Control operations include static checkpoints, random checks and maintenance of a force mobile reserve. Investigative teams are maintained at the sector level as well as at UNIKOM headquarters and liaison is carried out continuously at all levels. For operational purposes, the zone is divided into two sectors, northern and southern, with 10 and 7 patrol/observation bases, respectively. UNIKOM also has offices at Baghdad and Kuwait City for the purpose of maintaining liaison with the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait.

9. The Khawr 'Abd Allah Waterway Monitoring Project commenced operation on 15 February 2000. The maritime operation is directly under the command of the Force Commander. Its area of responsibility covers the waterways (mainly the Khawr 'Abd Allah) and the land area patrolled by UNIKOM from patrol and observation base N-2 on the Al Faw peninsula. A total of 8 naval personnel and 18 military observers are assigned to the maritime operation, which has operational and logistical responsibility for three patrol and observation bases, including a new one on Warbah Island (M-1), an existing base (N-1), which has been renamed M-2, and a patrol and observation base on the Al Faw peninsula (N-2), which has been renamed M-3.

10. The military observers have primary responsibility for conducting patrol, observation, investigative and liaison activities. The infantry battalion is deployed at Camp Khor, at a company camp at Al'Abdali and at platoon camps in the northern and southern sectors. The battalion undertakes armed patrols within the sectors and has a mobile reserve, which is deployed as necessary in sensitive situations. The battalion also operates checkpoints at the border-crossing sites and conducts random checks in cooperation with Iraqi and Kuwaiti liaison officers. The battalion has staffed the easternmost patrol and observation base on the Iraqi side of the demilitarized zone. It also provides security for UNIKOM personnel and its installations wherever and whenever necessary.

11. The authorized strength of UNIKOM consists of 300 military observers (105 of whom are on standby) and 910 troops, including 135 support personnel. For the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, budgetary provision is made for only 195 military observers and 906 troops, of which 775 are infantry and 131 are support

personnel (comprising an engineering unit, a logistics unit, a medical unit, a helicopter unit and a naval unit).

IV. Contributions made under the status-of-mission agreement

12. No goods or services are provided for under the status-of-mission agreement.

V. Voluntary contributions and trust funds

Voluntary contributions

		Value (United States dollars)	
Government/organization	*Contribution (budgeted)*	*1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001*	*1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002*
Iraq	Premises (Umm Qasr and Baghdad)	90 150	90 150
Kuwait	Cash (two thirds of the cost of UNIKOM)	33 525 000[a]	32 651 600[b]
	Vehicle for Force Commander	26 756	26 756
	37 vehicles for engineering unit	1 793 789	1 793 789
	Premises at Kheitan and Warbah Island, Camp Khor and Camp Al'Abdali	196 645	196 645
	Medical supplies	25 000	25 000
	Radar surveillance systems for maritime operations	522 896	522 896
	2 medium patrol boats	122 298	122 298
	2 small patrol boats	40 386	40 386
	Fuel for maritime operations	21 664	21 664
	Office and accommodation equipment (Warbah Island)	33 192	33 192
	Insurance for naval vessels	24 000	24 000
	Medical equipment for maritime operations	1 960	1 960
	Spare parts for maritime operations	2 452	2 452
	Catering equipment (Warbah Island)	8 348	8 348
	Electrical equipment (Warbah Island)	44 414	44 414
	Communications equipment for maritime operations	171 966	171 966

[a] Includes the Mission's share of the prorated cost of the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001.

[b] Excludes the Mission's share of the prorated cost of the support account for peacekeeping operations and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, which has yet to be determined.

13. No trust fund has been established in support of UNIKOM.

VI. Status of reimbursement of troop-contributing Governments

14. The current troop contributors are the Governments of Argentina, Bangladesh and Germany.

15. Full reimbursement of troop costs has been made for the period ending 31 August 2000.

16. Amounts owed to troop-contributing countries for the period ending 31 January 2001 total $5 million.

VII. Contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment

17. The reimbursement of three Governments for equipment provided to the Mission is based on the old reimbursement system of 10 per cent of the value of the equipment per year, and therefore there are no signed contribution agreements.

18. Negotiations are currently ongoing between the United Nations and one troop-contributing Government for reimbursement for equipment provided to the Mission to be based on the new arrangements.

Major equipment

19. Requirements for reimbursement of major equipment to three Governments amount to $1,187,800.

Self-sustainment

20. Requirements for self-sustainment are included in the cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 and are estimated at $33,400, as follows:

Category	*Amount (United States dollars)*
Nuclear, bacteriological and chemical protection	24 500
Explosive ordnance disposal	3 900
Miscellaneous general stores	5 000
Total	**33 400**

VIII. Staffing requirements

Changes in staffing requirements

	Number of posts		
	Current staffing	*Proposed staffing requirements*	*Net change*
International staff			
Under-Secretary-General	-	-	-
Assistant Secretary-General	1	1	-
D-2	-	-	-
D-1	2	2	-
P-5	2	-	(2)
P-4	6	8	2
P-3	4	4	-
P-2/P-1	-	-	-
Subtotal	**15**	**15**	**-**
General Service (Principal level)	2	2	-
General Service (Other level)	16	6	(10)
Subtotal	**18**	**8**	**(10)**
Field Service	39	40	1
Security Service	-	-	-
Subtotal	**39**	**40**	**1**
Total, international staff	**72**	**63**	**(9)**
Local staff	166	174	8
National officers	-	-	-
United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-
Subtotal	**166**	**174**	**8**
Total	**238**	**237**	**(1)**

21. Following a recent review of the Mission's civilian establishment, the proposed staffing reflects the following changes:

(a) Downgrading of the posts of the Chiefs of the Finance and Personnel Sections from the P-5 to the P-4 level;

(b) Conversion of 8 General Service posts into local level posts;

(c) Conversion of 1 General Service post into Field Service post;

(d) Redeployment of one P-3 post from the Procurement Section to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, for the post of Administrative Officer;

(e) Redeployment of one P-3 post for Aviation Safety Officer from the General Services Section to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer;

(f) Abolition of 1 General Service post.

22. In connection with efforts to streamline the civilian staffing structure of UNIKOM, it is proposed that the posts of the Chiefs of the Finance and Personnel Sections be downgraded from the P-5 to the P-4 level. In addition, it is proposed that one P-3 post from the Procurement Section be redeployed to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer for an Administrative Officer to support the Chief Administrative Officer. Furthermore, it is proposed that the existing P-3 post for the Aviation Safety Officer be redeployed from the General Services Section to the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer.

23. In response to the request of the General Assembly, contained in paragraph 12 of its resolution 54/18 B of 15 June 2000, the conversion of 8 General Service posts to local level posts is proposed. For operational reasons, it is also proposed that one General Service post be converted to a Field Service post and that one General Service post be abolished.

24. The detailed breakdown by office is shown in section B below.

Current and proposed staffing

	Professional category and above									General Service and related categories							
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Total	Field Service	Principal level	Other level	Security Service	Total	Local staff	National Professional staff	United Nations Volunteers	Grand total
Substantive																		
Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General																		
Current									-					-				-
Proposed									-					-				-
Office of the Force Commander																		
Current	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	7	-	-	3	-	3	10	-	-	20
Proposed	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	7	-	-	4	-	4	12	-	-	23
Total, substantive																		
Current	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	7	-	-	3	-	3	10	-	-	20
Proposed	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	-	7	-	-	4	-	4	12	-	-	23
Administrative																		
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer																		
Current	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	-	4	1	-	-	6
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	3	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	7
Personnel Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	-	7
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	3	-	-	7
Finance Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	6	10	-	-	17
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	3	8	-	-	12
Procurement Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	-	10
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	6	-	-	9
Engineering Support Services Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	5	44	-	-	50
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	4	49	-	-	54
Electronic Data Processing Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	7	-	-	10
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	8
Transport Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	13	41	-	-	54
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	49	-	-	60
General Services Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	-	-	6	32	-	-	39
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	26	-	-	35
Communications Section																		
Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	2	-	13	12	-	-	25
Proposed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	13	-	-	22
Total, administrative																		
Current	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	-	8	39	2	13	-	54	156	-	-	218
Proposed	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	-	8	40	2	2	-	44	162	-	-	214
Total																		
Current	-	1	-	2	2	6	4	-	15	39	2	16	-	57	166	-	-	238
Proposed	-	1	-	2	-	8	4	-	15	40	2	6	-	48	174	-	-	237

Annex I

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

A. Summary statement

(Thousands of United States dollars)

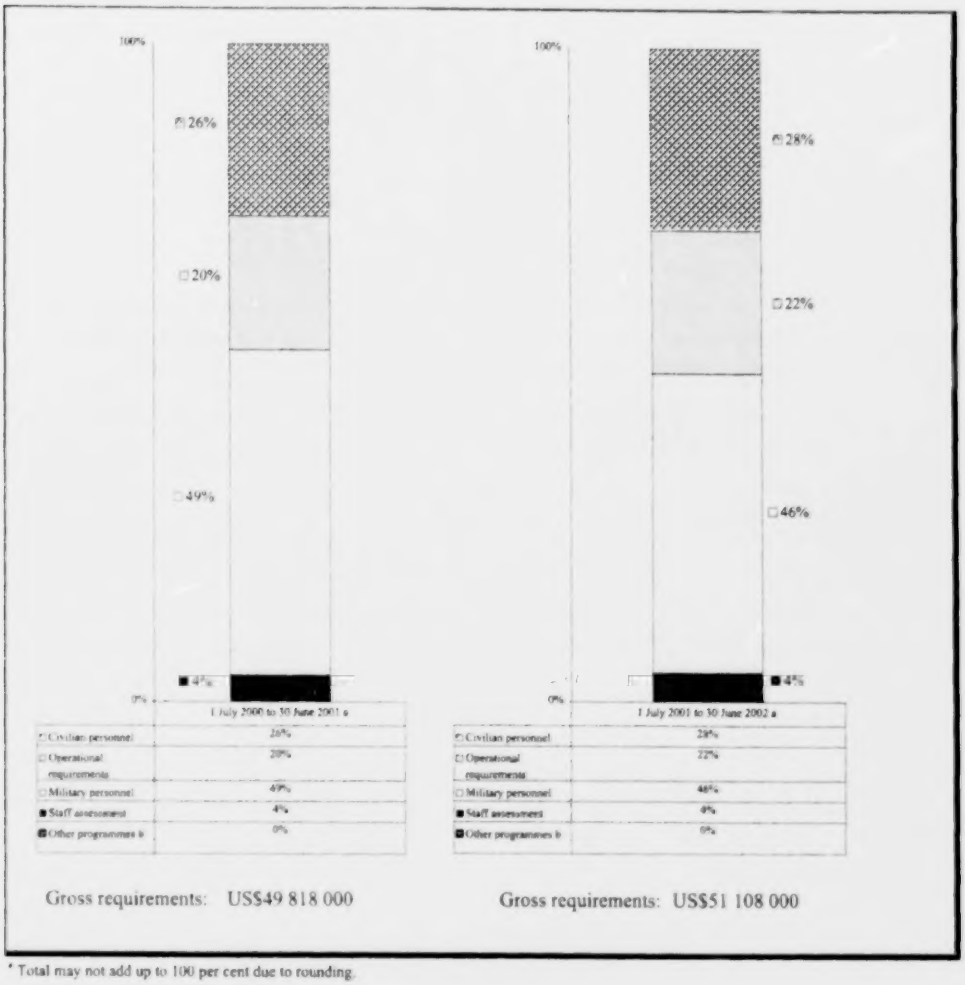
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000	*1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001*	*1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002*	
Category of apportionments		*Expenditures* [a]	*Apportionment* [b]	*Total estimates*	*Non-recurrent estimates*
I.	**Military personnel**				
1.	Military observers	7 082.1	7 020.6	7 020.6	-
2.	Military contingents	15 403.9	15 585.1	15 047.8	-
3.	Other requirements pertaining to military personnel				
	(a) Contingent-owned equipment	1 202.8	1 565.9	1 187.8	-
	(b) Self-sustainment	-	33.4	33.4	-
	(c) Death and disability compensation	441.2	442.0	140.4	-
	Subtotal, line 3	**1 644.0**	**2 041.3**	**1 361.6**	**-**
	Total, category I	**24 130.0**	**24 647.0**	**23 430.0**	**-**
II.	**Civilian personnel**				
1.	Civilian police	-	-	-	-
2.	International and local staff	11 334.5	13 071.2	14 298.1	-
3.	United Nations Volunteers	-	-	-	-
4.	Government-provided personnel	-	-	-	-
5.	Civilian electoral observers	-	-	-	-
	Total, category II	**11 334.5**	**13 071.2**	**14 298.1**	**-**
III.	**Operational requirements**				
1.	Premises/accommodations	920.6	1 322.2	1 642.3	588.0
2.	Infrastructure repairs	30.0	38.0	60.0	60.0
3.	Transport operations	3 155.6	3 152.9	3 524.9	1 726.4
4.	Air operations	3 546.9	2 908.1	2 988.3	145.0
5.	Naval operations	12.4	108.3	142.3	-
6.	Communications	884.9	787.3	846.6	537.6
7.	Other equipment	683.6	642.2	898.9	610.9
8.	Supplies and services	1 335.7	1 080.8	1 005.1	-
9.	Air and surface freight				
	(a) Transport of contingent-owned equipment	-	-	-	-
	(b) Commercial freight and cartage	53.3	50.0	35.0	-
	Subtotal, line 9	**53.3**	**50.0**	**35.0**	**-**
	Total, category III	**10 623.0**	**10 089.8**	**11 143.4**	**3 667.9**

Category of apportionments	(1) 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000 Expenditures [a]	(2) 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001 Apportionment [b,c]	(3) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Total estimates	(4) 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002 Non-recurrent estimates
IV. Other programmes				
1. Election-related supplies and services	-	-	-	-
2. Public information programmes	-	-	-	-
3. Training programmes	40.9	15.0	105.9	-
4. Mine-clearing programmes	-	-	-	-
5. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-	-	-	-
Total, category IV	**40.9**	**15.0**	**105.9**	**-**
V. United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi	-	-	-	-
VI. Support account for peacekeeping operations	-	-	-	-
VII. Staff assessment	**1 662.9**	**1 995.0**	**2 130.6**	**-**
Gross requirements, categories I-VII	47 791.3	49 818.0	51 108.0	3 667.9
VIII. Income from staff assessment	**(1 662.9)**	**(1 995.0)**	**(2 130.6)**	**-**
Net requirements, categories I-VIII	46 128.4	47 823.0	48 977.4	3 667.9
IX. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	-	-	**3 121.9**	**2 766.0**
X. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	-	-	-	-
Total	**47 791.3**	**49 818.0**	**54 229.9**	**6 433.9**

[a] As contained in annex I of the performance report (A/55/810). Excludes US$ 2,686,445 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and US$ 526,779 for the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

[b] Based on appropriation provided by General Assembly resolution 54/18 B, exclusive of US$ 2,501,232 for the support account for peacekeeping operations and $391,038 for the financing of the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi.

B. Distribution of gross requirements by major cost component



[a] Total may not add up to 100 per cent due to rounding.

[b] Other programmes represent less than 1 per cent of total resources.

C. Supplementary information

1. The proposed budget for the 2001/2002 fiscal period provides for the maintenance of 195 military observers (excluding 105 who are on standby) and 906 contingent personnel authorized by the Security Council in its resolutions 689 (1991) and 806 (1993), supported by a civilian establishment of 63 international staff and 174 local staff. The estimates take into account technical adjustments to the cost parameters based on recent expenditure patterns. Based on the projection that 15 per cent of the staff in the Professional category will be employed as Mission appointees, a reduction of 5 per cent has been applied to standard common staff costs for international staff. Furthermore, international and local staff costs reflect the application of vacancy factors of 10 and 5 per cent, respectively.

2. Provisions for travel of military observers and contingent personnel, spare parts for transport, communications and other equipment and supplies and services are based on mission-specific parameters, which are lower than standard costs.

3. Provision for non-recurrent items, including vehicles and major equipment, is based on standard costs, unless otherwise indicated.

Military personnel

Apportionment: $24,647,000; estimate: $23,430,000; variance: ($1,217,000)

4. The decrease of $1,217,000 under military personnel relates to lower requirements for military contingents ($537,300) and reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment ($679,700).

Military observers

5. Resources under military observers relate to the provision of mission subsistence allowance, rotation travel and clothing and equipment allowance for 195 military observers. The estimated cost of rotation travel is based on recent expenditure patterns.

Military contingents

6. The decrease of $537,300 under military contingents is primarily attributable to a reduction in the average rotation cost of infantry personnel from $1,100 to $750 per person, based on recent expenditure. The cost estimates also reflect the decrease in support personnel from 135 to 131, in light of the return of contingent-owned vehicles to the Government of Kuwait.

Other requirements pertaining to military personnel

7. The decrease of $679,700 under other requirements pertaining to military personnel reflects reduced requirements for reimbursement for contingent-owned equipment, under the old arrangements, as a result of the return of one armoured personnel carrier and 69 high-mobility multi-purpose wheeled vehicles (HUMVEEs) to the Government of Kuwait. The estimate for contingent-owned equipment provides for requirements for reimbursement to two troop-contributing Governments and the Government of Kuwait.

8. Approximately $1.4 million is currently obligated in UNIKOM's accounts for death and disability compensation. A total of 11 claims have been received and no claims are currently pending. It is anticipated that the provision of $1.4 million will not be fully utilized to settle claims that may be submitted. Consequently, the rate of 0.32 per cent, as compared with the standard rate of one per cent of total military personnel, has been applied within the present budget.

Civilian personnel

Apportionment: $13,071,200; estimate: $14,298,100; variance: $1,226,900

9. Salaries for 63 international posts are estimated on the basis of standard salary costs in New York and take into account a vacancy factor of 10 per cent, based on recent experience. Common staff costs for international staff reflect a reduction of 5 per cent from the standard costs in respect of the estimate that 15 per cent of the Professional staff will be employed as mission appointees. Salaries for 174 local posts are calculated on the basis of prevailing local salary scales in the mission area. In light of recent experience, local staff costs take into account the use of a higher average grade/level (G-5/V for Umm Qasr and G-5/VI for Baghdad), as compared to the budget for 2000/2001 (G-4/V for Umm Qasr and G-4/XII for Baghdad) as well as the application of a vacancy factor of 5 per cent, as compared with 10 per cent during the 2000/2001 financial period.

10. The estimate for mission subsistence allowance for 63 international staff is based on the deployment of 52 personnel in the demilitarized zone, 10 personnel in Kuwait and 1 international staff in Baghdad. The estimates are in accordance with the rates indicated in annex II.A to the present report and include a vacancy factor of 10 per cent.

11. The provision includes $79,300 for official travel of staff and provides for the travel of Headquarters personnel to the mission area for political, military and administrative consultations, logistical/technical support and internal audit. The estimate also provides for the travel of mission personnel to Headquarters for military, political and administrative consultations. A detailed breakdown of the estimate is provided in annex II.A.

Operational requirements

Apportionment: $10,089,800; estimate: $11,143,400; variance: $1,053,600

12. The estimate of $11,143,400 under this heading includes non-recurrent requirements amounting to $3,667,900, for the replacement of worn/damaged equipment that is beyond economic repair and undergoing write-off action.

13. The increase of $1,053,600 under this heading is attributable to higher requirements under premises/accommodation ($320,100), infrastructure repairs ($22,000), transport operations ($372,000), air operations ($80,200), naval operations ($34,000), communications ($59,300) and other equipment ($256,700), which is partially offset by reductions in requirements for supplies and services ($75,700) and air and surface freight ($15,000).

Premises/accommodation

14. The increase of $320,100 under this heading is primarily related to the higher provision for utilities, resulting from the new requirement to cover delivery charges for bulk water supplied by the Government of Kuwait. Prior to 1 July 2001, the Government of Kuwait had provided the mission with bulk water at no cost.

Infrastructure repairs

15. The increase of $22,000 under this heading takes into account the need to repair the helipad at Camp Al'Abdali and the roadways around the Mission premises, due to harsh climatic conditions and the effects of the operational activities.

Transport operations

16. UNIKOM will maintain an establishment of 422 vehicles, of which 383 are United Nations-owned (351 vehicles and 32 trailers) and 39 are contingent-owned (39 vehicles, no trailers). This reflects a reduction from the previous establishment of 454 vehicles, in light of the return of one armoured personnel carrier and 69 HUMVEEs to the Government of Kuwait.

17. The provision includes non-recurrent costs amounting to $1,726,400 for the replacement of old/damaged vehicles and related equipment, which are undergoing write-off action in accordance with the normal replacement programme. The increase in the provision for workshop equipment is attributable to the requirement for the installation of the car-log system in 361 vehicles. Detailed information on the purchase of vehicles is provided in annex II.C to the present report.

18. Recurrent requirements amounting to $1,798,500 reflect a decrease in the provision for spare parts, repairs and maintenance, based on recent expenditure patterns. Provision for petrol, oil and lubricants is based on fuel costs of $0.20 per litre for petrol and $0.18 per litre for diesel.

Air operations

19. UNIKOM will maintain the deployment of two Bell 212 helicopters under letter-of-assist arrangements with a troop-contributing Government. The aircraft are deployed for patrol and reconnaissance, resupply of patrol and observation bases, medical and casualty evacuations and search-and-rescue operations.

20. The increase of $80,200 under this heading takes into account revised hire/charter costs in connection with the current letter-of-assist arrangements and the provision of the balance of the total amount for positioning/depositioning costs, which is payable every two years.

Naval operations

21. UNIKOM will maintain a fleet of 4 patrol boats (2 medium and 2 small), which have been provided as a voluntary contribution by the Government of Kuwait. The vessels will be used for the maritime monitoring of the Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway and the resupply of the patrol and observation bases in Warbah Island.

22. The provision reflects an increase of $34,000 due to the increase in average maintenance cost from $200 to $220 per hour per vessel for 2 medium boats and

from $145 to $150 per hour per vessel for 2 small boats. The increase has been offset in part by reduced requirements under fuel, taking into account the provision by the Government of Kuwait of one third of the total requirement as a voluntary contribution.

Communications

23. The provision of $846,600 under this heading includes non-recurrent costs amounting to $537,600 for the replacement of worn/obsolete communications equipment, which is undergoing write-off action, and the acquisition of additional satellite and telephone equipment for the enhancement of the Mission's communications infrastructure. An additional provision of $39,100 relates to the purchase of workshop and test equipment. Detailed information on the purchase of communications and related equipment is provided in annex II.C to the present report.

Other equipment

24. Resources totalling $898,900 include non-recurrent requirements of $610,900 for the replacement of worn and obsolete equipment as well as the purchase of additional equipment to enhance the information technology infrastructure of the mission. Detailed information on the purchase of equipment is shown in annex II.C.

25. The increase of $256,700 under this heading is primarily attributable to higher requirements for data-processing equipment, in connection with the upgrade and enhancement of the information technology infrastructure of the mission.

Supplies and services

26. The decrease of $75,700 under supplies and services is attributable to the reduced requirements under miscellaneous supplies ($77,800), which is partially offset by additional requirements under miscellaneous services ($2,100).

27. The reduction in resources under miscellaneous services takes into account recent expenditure patterns.

Air and surface freight

28. The decrease of $15,000 under this heading reflects recent expenditure patterns for commercial freight and cartage.

Other programmes

Apportionment: $15,000, estimate: $105,900, variance: $90,900

Training programmes

29. The provision of $105,900 under this heading covers the travel costs and course fees of mission personnel in various areas of technical training to be conducted at the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, in Kuwait and at other locations. Provision is also made for the cost of course materials for defensive driving training programmes in the mission.

30. The increase of $90,900 under this heading reflects higher requirements for the training of 29 mission personnel in transport operations, communications, procurement and information technology. Detailed information on training activities is shown in annex II.A to the present report.

Staff assessment

Apportionment: $1,995,000; estimate: $2,130,600; variance: $135,600

31. The amount budgeted under this heading represents the difference between gross and net emoluments, that is, the amount of staff assessment to which the United Nations staff members are subject under the Staff Regulations. Estimates for staff assessment include a 10 per cent vacancy factor for the proposed 63 international posts and a 5 per cent vacancy factor in respect of the proposed 174 local level posts.

Income from staff assessment

Apportionment: ($1,995,000); estimate: ($2,130,600); variance: ($135,600)

32. The staff assessment requirements provided for under line VII have been credited to this item as income from staff assessment and will be credited to the Tax Equalization Fund established by the General Assembly in its resolution 973 A (X) of 15 December 1955. Member States are given credit in the Fund in proportion to their rates of contribution to the UNIKOM budget.

Annex II

Cost estimates for the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002: analysis

A. Standard and mission-specific costs

Description	*Previous submission*	*Average strength*	*Proposed estimates (United States dollars)* *Standard cost*	*Unit or daily cost*	*Monthly cost*	*Annual cost*	*Explanation*
1. Mission subsistence allowance							
Demilitarized zone	90		[a]	90			Rates took effect on 1 March 1996.
Kuwait City	75		[a]	75			
Baghdad	100		[a]	100			
2. Travel costs (one-way)							
Military observers	1 500		[a]	1 500			Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Military contingents							
Infantry personnel	550		[a]	375			Based on current charter rates.
Support personnel	1 190		[a]	1 400			Based on current commercial rates.
3. Military personnel							
Military observers	195	195					
Infantry	775	775					
Logistic/support	135	131					Decrease in engineering unit due to return of high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles (HUMVEEs) to the Government of Kuwait.
4. Troop reimbursement							
(a) Pay and allowance	988		988		988		
(b) Specialist allowance	291		291		291		
Infantry	10 per cent				10 per cent		Payable for 10 per cent of unit.
Logistic/support	25 per cent				25 per cent		Payable for 25 per cent of unit.
5. Clothing and personal equipment allowance							
Military observers	200		200			200	
Military contingents	70		70		70		Includes ammunition ($5).
6. Welfare							
Recreational leave	10.50		10.50	10.50			Payable for up to 7 days for every 6-month period of service.
Recreational equipment	8		9		8		
Mail/postage	4		[a]		5		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
7. Rations							
Rations	4.65		[a]	4.69			Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Bottled water	0.22		[a]	0.22			
Contingency reserve (one month)	0.20		[a]	0.20			Replacement of expiring meal ready-to-eat.
8. Daily allowance	1.28		1.28	1.28			
9. Contingent-owned equipment							
Major equipment	1 565 900		[a]			1 187 800	Return of one armoured personnel carrier and other vehicles to the Government of Kuwait.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates (United States dollars) Standard cost	Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Explanation
10. Self-sustainment	33 400		[a]			33 400	In respect of 2 support units provided by one troop-contributing Government.
11. Death and disability compensation	40 000		40 000	40 000			Based on 0.3 per cent of the total strength of military observers and military contingents.
12. Civilian personnel							
International staff	72	63					Abolition of 1 General Service post, conversion of 1 General Service post to Field Service post and conversion of 8 General Service posts to local level posts.
Local staff	166	174					
13. Local staff							
Net salary			[a]				
Demilitarized zone and Kuwait	2 000				2 425		Based on G-5/V of salary scales effective 1 September 1997.
Baghdad	1 200				1 040		Based on G-5/VI of salary scales effective 1 December 1997.
Common staff costs			[a]				
Demilitarized zone and Kuwait	550				970		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Baghdad	90				417		Idem.
Staff assessment			[a]				
Demilitarized zone and Kuwait	500				640		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Baghdad	280				242		Idem.
14. Other travel			[a]				
Headquarters to mission area							
Political consultations	10 600					5 200	Based on recent experience.
Military consultations	5 200					5 200	
Mission planning/assessment	5 200					-	Not projected for the period under review.
Medical consultations	10 500					-	Idem.
Administrative/technical support	11 600					10 400	Based on recent experience.
Aviation safety	-					5 200	In support of helicopter operations.
Mission area to Headquarters							
Force Commander	6 700					5 000	Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Chief Administrative Officer	11 800					10 000	Idem.
Technical/logistic support	11 800					16 000	Increase from 2 to 3 trips during the period.
Within-mission travel	3 050					1 100	Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Internal audit	4 800					21 200	Idem.
15. Maintenance supplies	15 585		10 per cent of rent		16 667		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
16. Maintenance services	4 083		10 per cent of rent		2 833		Lower requirements for maintenance of fire alarm system and pumps/metering equipment.
17. Utilities							
Electricity			[a]				
Iraq	12 000				12 000		
Kuwait	5 350				5 700		Based on recent expenditure pattern.

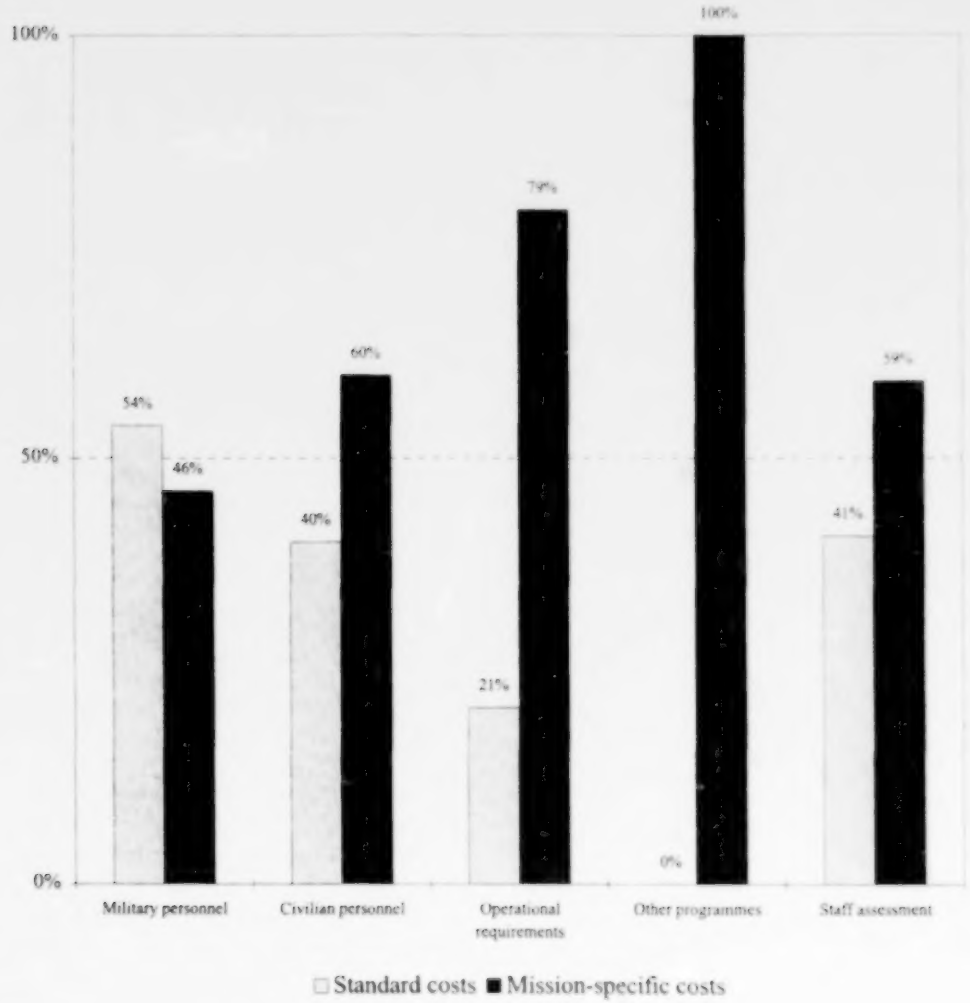
Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Proposed estimates (United States dollars) Standard cost	Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Explanation
Water			a				
Iraq	2 260				1 521		
Kuwait	350				737		Based on recent expenditure; includes charges for delivery to selected patrol and observation bases.
Generator fuel	27 560		a		30 000		Transfer of additional generators from UNLB.
Delivery charges for generator fuel	-		a		3 100		Based on a rate of $0.0214 per litre.
Bulk water	-		a		15 000		Previously provided at no cost by Kuwait.
Potable water, contingency reserve	-		a			3 600	For one month for civilian personnel.
18. Vehicles							
(a) United Nations-owned							
Civilian-pattern	271	351					Replacement of vehicles returned to Kuwait.
Trailers	21	32					
(b) Contingent-owned							
Civilian-pattern	119	-					Return of vehicles to the Government of Kuwait.
Military-pattern	32	39					
Trailers	11	-					
19. Spare parts and maintenance of vehicles							
Civilian-pattern	110/165		110/550		100/137		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
Special-purpose vehicles and engineering equipment	292				333		Idem.
Armoured personnel carriers	417				458		Idem.
20. Petrol, oil and lubricants	42 315		a		42 890		
21. Vehicle insurance							
Local coverage			550				
Civilian-pattern							
Iraq	108 420					104 250	Decrease in number of vehicles.
Kuwait	29 250					28 125	Idem.
Military-pattern			550				
Iraq	9 760					9 455	Decrease in APCs from 32 to 31.
Kuwait	-					-	Not required.
Worldwide coverage							
Civilian-pattern	23 400					22 500	Decrease in number of vehicles.
Military-pattern	11 200					10 850	Decrease in APCs from 32 to 31.
22. Helicopters (number)							
Bell 212, medium	2	2					Provided under letter-of-assist arrangements.
23. Monthly flying hours (each)	90	87					
24. Helicopter rental (per hour)	1 190		1 900		1 262		Based on terms of current letter of assist.
25. Helicopter fuel	15 682		a		15 158		Decrease in number of planned hours.
26. Helicopter insurance	19 000		a			27 000	Increase in rate from $9,500 to $13,500 per helicopter.

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed estimates (United States dollars) Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Explanation
27. Naval operations							
Number of vessels							
Light	2	2					
Medium	2	2					
Fuel	7 030		a		3 608		Based on recent expenditure pattern; one-third of total requirement is provided at no cost by the Government of Kuwait
Maintenance			a				
Light	9 900					20 400	Previous submission was for one boat only
Medium	8 000					17 600	Idem
Insurance	6 000		a			6 000	For coverage in Iraqi territory only
28. Communications spare parts and supplies	65 000		a			60 000	Based on recent expenditure pattern
29. Commercial communications							
Transponder lease	10 000		a		11 333		Increase in rate for global lease
INMARSAT-M charges	1 500				1 250		Based on recent expenditure pattern
Facsimile, telephone rental and long-distance charges	8 333		a		6 667		Idem
Internet access	667		a		1 083		Based on current rates
PABX service support (Ericsson)	-		a		417		New requirement
30. Other equipment spare parts, repairs and maintenance	18 875		a		24 000		Based on recent expenditure pattern
31. Audit services	105 300		a			103 700	Based on projected requirements of the Board of Auditors
32. Contractual services							
Laundry services	22 083		a		4 125		Based on past expenditure and on current contract
Tailoring and personal grooming	2 940		a		3 390		Idem
Grounds maintenance	4 733		a		3 775		Idem
Pest control	1 158		a		1 150		
Janitorial/custodial services	17 050		a		14 875		Based on past expenditure and on current contract
Waste disposal	1 267		a		1 850		Idem
Maintenance of laundry equipment	975		a		725		Idem
Sewage/septic tank services	900		a		1 475		Idem
Re-calibration of pump installations and metering equipment	-		a		833		
33. Data processing services	5 833		a		6 830		Software upgrades and licensing fees
34. Medical treatment and services	7 000		a			3 300	Based on recent expenditure pattern
35. Claims and adjustments	10 000		a			7 500	Lower number of claims based on past experience
36. Official hospitality	5 000		a			5 000	
37. Miscellaneous other services	50 000		a			59 000	Higher cost of services for sewage services in Baghdad and postage services

Description	Previous submission	Average strength	Standard cost	Proposed estimates (United States dollars): Unit or daily cost	Monthly cost	Annual cost	Explanation
38. Stationery and office supplies	6 083		*		4 750		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
39. Medical supplies	1 558		*		1 667		Projected requirements for vaccinations that are not available in the Kuwait central medical store.
40. Sanitation and cleaning materials	2 500		*		2 500		
41. Subscriptions	1 208		*		1 317		Additional subscription to Jeppesens aircraft database.
42. Electrical supplies	7 292		*		6 667		Based on recent expenditure pattern.
43. Uniform, flags and decals	5 142		*		3 375		Some requirements to be met through transfer of supplies from the United Nations Logistics Base.
44. Field defence stores	7 200		*		4 350		Lower requirements for ballistic walls for patrol and observation bases.
45. Operational maps	3 000		*			3 000	
46. Quartermaster and general stores	5 125		*		5 000		
47. Air and surface freight	50 000		*			35 000	Based on recent expenditure pattern.
48. Training							
Supplies	-		*			8 000	Materials for defensive driving training programmes.
Miscellaneous services	15 000		*			97 900	
Procurement						9 600	Four personnel at the United Nations Logistics Base.
Information technology						36 900	Five personnel at the United Nations Logistics Base and 8 personnel in Kuwait.
Communications						39 700	Five personnel at the United Nations Logistics Base, 2 personnel in Kuwait and 1 person in Jeddah.
Transport operations						11 700	Four personnel in the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force/the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Kenya.
Communications							

* No standard cost exists for this item.

B. Distribution of resources by budgetary cost parameters: standard and mission-specific costs



C. Non-recurrent requirements

(Thousands of United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
		2000/01 proposed	Proposed units				
	Current inventory [a]	purchases	Replacement	Additional	Total number of units	Unit cost	Total cost
1. Operational requirements							
1. Premises and accommodation							
(a) Alterations and renovation of premises							
Installation of airconditioning units at workshops and hangar [b]							18.0
Renovations for power conservation [b]							30.0
External surface repairs at mission headquarters [b]							30.0
Re-roofing of 10 prefabricated accommodation units [b]							48.0
Upgrade of fence at Camp Al-Abdally [b]							15.0
Alteration of observation tower at Warbah Island [b]							5.0
Renovation of pier at Umm Qasr [b]							30.0
Renovation of laundry facilities at Camp Sierra [b]							20.0
Subtotal							**196.0**
(b) Construction/prefabricated buildings							
Purchase of materials for pier in the maritime area of responsibility (MAOR) [b]							150.0
Vehicle shades for contingent sites and various crossings [b]							150.0
Construction materials for Building Management Service workshop at Umm Qasr [b]							50.0
Construction of ablution facility at Camp Khor [b]							10.0
Construction of a new sentry post at Camp Al-Abdally [b]							2.0
Additional office accommodation for southern headquarters [b]							20.0
Automatic car-washing ramp for transport workshop [b]							10.0
Subtotal							**392.0**
Total, line 1							**588.0**
2. Infrastructure repairs							
(a) Upgrading of airstrips							
Repair of helipad at Camp Al-Abdally [b]							10.0
Subtotal							**10.0**
(b) Upgrading of roads							
Roadway to pier in MAOR and car park at headquarters [b]							20.0
Materials and supplies for mission roadways [b]							30.0
Subtotal							**50.0**
Total, line 2							**60.0**
3. Transport operations							
(a) Purchase of vehicles							
Sedan, light	22	9	-	-	-	-	-
Sedan, medium/heavy	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
4x4, general purpose, roll-over protected	149	30	32	-	32	19.0	608.0
Bus, light	23	6	6	-	6	15.0	90.0
Bus, medium	10	-	2	-	2	38.0	76.0
Truck, cargo, light, 4x4, double cabin	27	10	3	-	3	16.0	48.0
Truck, water	[c]	1	-	-	-	-	-
Truck, tractor	[c]	1	-	-	-	-	-
Truck, fuel, 4x4, medium, 8-ton	1	-	1	-	1	75.0	75.0
Truck, fire, 4x4, 8-ton	2	-	1	-	1	80.0	80.0
Truck, recovery, 4x4 [b]	-	-	1	-	1	50.0	50.0
Ambulance	9	-	2	-	2	55.0	110.0
Road grader	4	-	1	-	1	95.0	95.0
Subtotal	**255**	**59**	**49**	**-**	**49**		**1 232.0**
Freight at 15 per cent							180.6
Subtotal							**1 412.6**
Provided through surplus stock							(95.0)
Subtotal, line 3 (a)							**1 317.6**

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) =(5)x(6)
				Proposed units				
		Current inventory [a]	2000/01 proposed purchases	Replacement	Additional	Total number of units	Unit cost	Total cost
(b)	Workshop equipment [d]							
	Hydraulic lifts, heavy-duty [b]	[c]	-	-	5	5	15.0	75.0
	Special service tools and equipment, various [b]	[c]	-	-	-	-	-	20.0
	Wheel alignment and related diagnostic equipment [b]	[c]	-	-	-	-	-	15.0
	Air compressors, hoses and related equipment [b]	[c]	-	-	-	-	-	10.0
	Carlog system	-	-	-	361	361	0.8	288.8
	Subtotal		-	-	**366**	**366**		**408.8**
	Freight at 15 per cent							-
	Subtotal							**408.8**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 3 (b)							**408.8**
	Total, line 3							**1 726.4**
4. Air operations								
(a)	Helicopter operations							
	Positioning/depositioning costs [b]							145.0
	Subtotal, line 4 (a)							**145.0**
(b)	Fixed-wing aircraft							-
(c)	Other air operation costs							-
	Total, line 4							**145.0**
5. Naval operations								-
6. Communications								
(a)	Complementary communications							
	VHF/UHF/HF equipment							
	Radio, mobile (GM-300)	180	100	50	-	50	0.5	25.0
	Radio, portable (GP-300)	230	25	10	-	10	0.5	5.0
	Radio, base station (GM-300)	5	30	-	5	5	1.8	9.0
	Radio, mobile, HF	[c]	6	-	-	-	-	-
	Radio, air-ground, hand-held, VHF	[c]	19	-	-	-	-	-
	Base station, air-ground, VHF	[c]	5	-	-	-	-	-
	Repeater, secure	14	4	4	-	4	2.0	8.0
	Pager, receiver	[c]	20	-	-	-	-	-
	Antenna, grid	[c]	8	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		**217**	**64**	**5**	**69**		**47.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							7.1
	Subtotal							**54.1**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line (a)							**54.1**
(b)	Satellite equipment							
	Satellite modem	[c]	1	-	-	-	-	-
	INMARSAT-M terminal	1	-	-	4	4	3.0	12.0
	Microwave terminal, digital	[c]	4	-	-	-	-	-
	Microwave link, 4xE1, including accessories [b]	14	-	2	-	2	40.0	80.0
	Earth station	2	-	-	1	1	150.0	150.0
	Subtotal		**5**	**2**	**5**	**7**		**242.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							36.3
	Subtotal							**278.3**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (b)							**278.3**
(c)	Telephone equipment							
	Telephone, rural	[c]	12	-	-	-	-	-
	Link, rural, 8-channel with multiplexer [b]	-	-	-	14	14	*8.0*	*112.0*
	Telephone, cellular [b]	45	-	-	15	15	0.4	6.0
	Fax machine	41	-	20	-	20	0.8	16.0
	Telephone sets, mobile [b]	-	-	-	*20*	*20*	0.3	*6.0*
	Subtotal		**12**	**20**	**49**	**69**		**140.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							21.0
	Subtotal							**161.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (c)							**161.0**

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) = (5)x(6)
			2000/01 proposed	Proposed units		Total number		
		Current inventory [a]	purchases	Replacement	Additional	of units	Unit cost	Total cost
(d)	Miscellaneous communications equipment							
	Video conferencing equipment	[c]	1	-	-	-	-	-
	Router, CISCO [b]	4	-	-	1	1	4.5	4.5
	Subtotal		1	-	1	1		**4.5**
	Freight at 15 per cent							0.7
	Subtotal							**5.2**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (d)							**5.2**
(e)	Workshop and test equipment [b]							34.0
	Subtotal							**34.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							5.1
	Subtotal							**39.1**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 6 (e)							**39.1**
	Total, line 6		**235**					**537.6**
7.	Other equipment							
(a)	Office furniture [d]							
	Chair, managerial/clerical	500	45	40	-	40	0.1	4.0
	Desk, regular	20	5	5	-	5	0.28	1.4
	Table, computer [b]	25	5	5	-	5	0.3	1.5
	Filing cabinet, 4-drawer	160	5	5	-	5	0.2	1.0
	Subtotal	**705**	**60**	**55**	-	**55**		**7.9**
	Freight at 15 per cent							-
	Subtotal							**7.9**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (a)							**7.9**
(b)	Office equipment							
	Copier, medium-volume	1	-	-	3	3	10.0	30.0
	Copier, high-volume	11	1	3	-	3	18.0	54.0
	Shredder, small	22	2	4	-	4	0.5	2.0
	Projector, overhead, portable	[c]	2	-	-	-	-	-
	Subtotal		**5**	**7**	**3**	**10**	**29**	**86.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							12.9
	Subtotal							**98.9**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (b)							**98.9**
(c)	Data-processing equipment							
	Computer, desktop with monitor	209	10	15	-	15	1.55	23.3
	Computer, portable	10	4	-	6	6	2.4	14.4
	Printer, laser	106	5	10	-	10	0.7	7.0
	Printer, laser, colour [b]	1	2	1	1	2	5.0	10.0
	Server	9	2	3	-	3	30.0	90.0
	Router (Cisco) [b]	6	4	2	-	2	4.0	8.0
	LAN devices, wireless	3	-	-	6	6	2.0	12.0
	Link, WAN, 10/100 Mbit [b]	-	-	-	1	1	35.0	35.0
	Analyser, WAN [b]	-	-	-	2	2	5.0	10.0
	Analyser, network [b]	2	-	-	3	3	5.0	15.0
	Scanner, colour	5	-	-	4	4	1.3	5.2
	Uninterrupted power supply, small	200	30	30	-	30	0.25	7.5
	Stabilizer [b]	2	-	-	20	20	0.2	4.0
	Projector, computer, video [b]	1	-	-	1	1	7.5	7.5
	CD-ROM, high-speed [b]	2	-	-	4	4	0.5	2.0
	Hard drive, zip/jazz [b]	1	-	-	6	6	0.25	1.5
	Tape drive, backup, external [b]	4	-	-	1	1	1.2	1.2
	Camera, identification system	4	-	-	1	1	1.0	1.0
	Subtotal		**57**	**61**	**56**	**117**		**254.6**
	Freight at 15 per cent							38.2
	Subtotal							**292.7**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (c)							**292.7**

		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) = (5)x(6)
			2000/01	Proposed units				
		Current inventory [a]	proposed purchases	Replacement	Additional	Total number of units	Unit cost	Total cost
(d)	Generators							
	100 KVA	c	-	8	-	8	18.5	148.0
	Subtotal			**8**	-	**8**		**148.0**
	Freight cost							8.0
	Subtotal							**156.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							(148.0)
	Subtotal, line 7 (d)							**8.0**
(e)	Observation equipment							
	Spotlight, dragon [b]	c	10	5	-	5	0.25	1.3
	Binocular, 8x50	c	-	10	-	10	0.35	3.5
	Night observation device	94	8	5	-	5	3.5	17.5
	Global positioning system	76	10	8	-	8	0.35	2.8
	Subtotal		**28**	**28**	-	**28**		**25.1**
	Freight at 15 per cent							3.8
	Subtotal							**28.8**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (e)							**28.8**
(f)	Petrol tank plus metering equipment [d]							5.2
	Subtotal, line 7 (f)							**5.2**
(g)	Water and septic tank							-
(h)	Medical and dental equipment							-
(i)	Accommodation equipment [d]							
	Stove, electric, 4-burner	c	-	5	-	5	0.6	3.0
	Kitchen equipment, miscellaneous	c	-	-	-	-	-	24.0
	Subtotal		-	**5**	-	**5**		**27.0**
	Freight at 15 per cent							-
	Subtotal							**27.0**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (i)							**27.0**
(j)	Refrigeration equipment [d]							
	Refrigerator, small	c	15	20	-	20	0.12	2.4
	Refrigerator, medium [b]	c	15	20	-	20	0.68	13.6
	Chilling unit, 10-ton capacity [b]	c	3	3	-	3	4.75	14.3
	Air conditioner, split-unit	c	-	20	-	20	1.2	24.0
	Subtotal		**33**	**63**	-	**63**		**54.3**
	Freight at 15 per cent							-
	Subtotal							**54.3**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (j)							**54.3**
(k)	Miscellaneous equipment [d]							
	Hand tools, various	c	-	-	-	-	-	3.8
	Meters and electric test equipment	c	-	-	-	-	-	2.9
	Fire test equipment	c	-	-	-	-	-	5.0
	Water-testing equipment	c	-	-	-	-	-	3.5
	Fire extinguisher	c	10	10	-	10	1.0	10.0
	Kevlar helmets and related demining equipment	c	-	-	-	-	-	11.5
	Camera, digital [b]	c	4	2	2	4	1.1	4.4
	Subtotal		**14**	**12**	**2**	**14**		**41.1**
	Freight at 15 per cent							-
	Subtotal							**41.1**
	Provided through surplus stock							-
	Subtotal, line 7 (k)							**41.1**
(l)	Field defence equipment							-
(m)	Spare parts, repair and maintenance							-
(n)	Water-purification equipment [d]							
	Chemicals	c	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
	Water-purification equipment, various	c	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
	Treatment plant, reverse-osmosis	c	-	1	-	1	30.0	30.0
	Subtotal		-	**1**	-	**1**		**47.0**

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) =(3)+(4)	(6)	(7) = (5)x(6)
			Proposed units				
	Current inventory[a]	2000/01 proposed purchases	Replacement	Additional	Total number of units	Unit cost	Total cost
Freight at 15 per cent							-
Subtotal							**47.0**
Provided through surplus stock							-
Subtotal, line 7 (n)							**47.0**
Total, line 7							**610.9**
8. Supplies and services							-
9. Air and surface freight							-
Total, category I							**3 667.9**
II. Other programmes							-
Total, categories I-II							**3 667.9**

[a] As at 30 June 2000.

[b] No standard cost exists for this item.

[c] Not available.

[d] Based on regional costs, including freight, as items are to be procured locally within the region.

Annex III

Support provided by the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission to United Nations and non-United Nations entities in the Mission area

Section providing support/tasks performed by UNIKOM	*Entities receiving support*
German medical support unit	Geographical observers of the United Nations Office of the Humanitarian Coordinator for Iraq who are temporarily working in the Basra area.

Annex IV

Implementation of previous recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

Request	*Response*
1. The Advisory Committee recommended that an analysis be undertaken to determine the cause of the persistent high vacancies, the effect of continuing high vacancy rates on mission operations and possible solutions, including whether some of the posts in question could be abolished. (A/54/841/Add.3, para. 6)	The Mission's staffing requirements have been carefully reviewed, with the aim of ensuring maximum efficiency and economy and reducing the cost of employing international General Service staff. The proposed staffing for the period 2001/2002 reflects the results of the review of the civilian establishment.
2. The Advisory Committee reiterated its recommendation that the effect of continuing high vacancy rates on operations should be studied. (Ibid., para. 14)	With a view to strengthening the control, monitoring and service capabilities, the Mission needs to maintain a considerable level of staffing commensurate with operational requirements. For the period 2001/2002, the restructuring of the administrative component reflects the abolition of one General Service post, the downgrading of two P-5 posts to the P-4 level and the conversion of 8 General Service posts to local level posts.
3. The Advisory Committee recommended that a review be conducted of the methods for formulating costs and selecting trainees. The programme should be well planned to benefit the largest number of mission personnel, and all efforts should be made to avoid piecemeal training activities that might not, in the long run, be cost-effective. (ibid., para. 18)	The in-house training of personnel is conducted using available resources within the Mission. However, training activities outside the Mission are usually organized by Headquarters.

Annex V

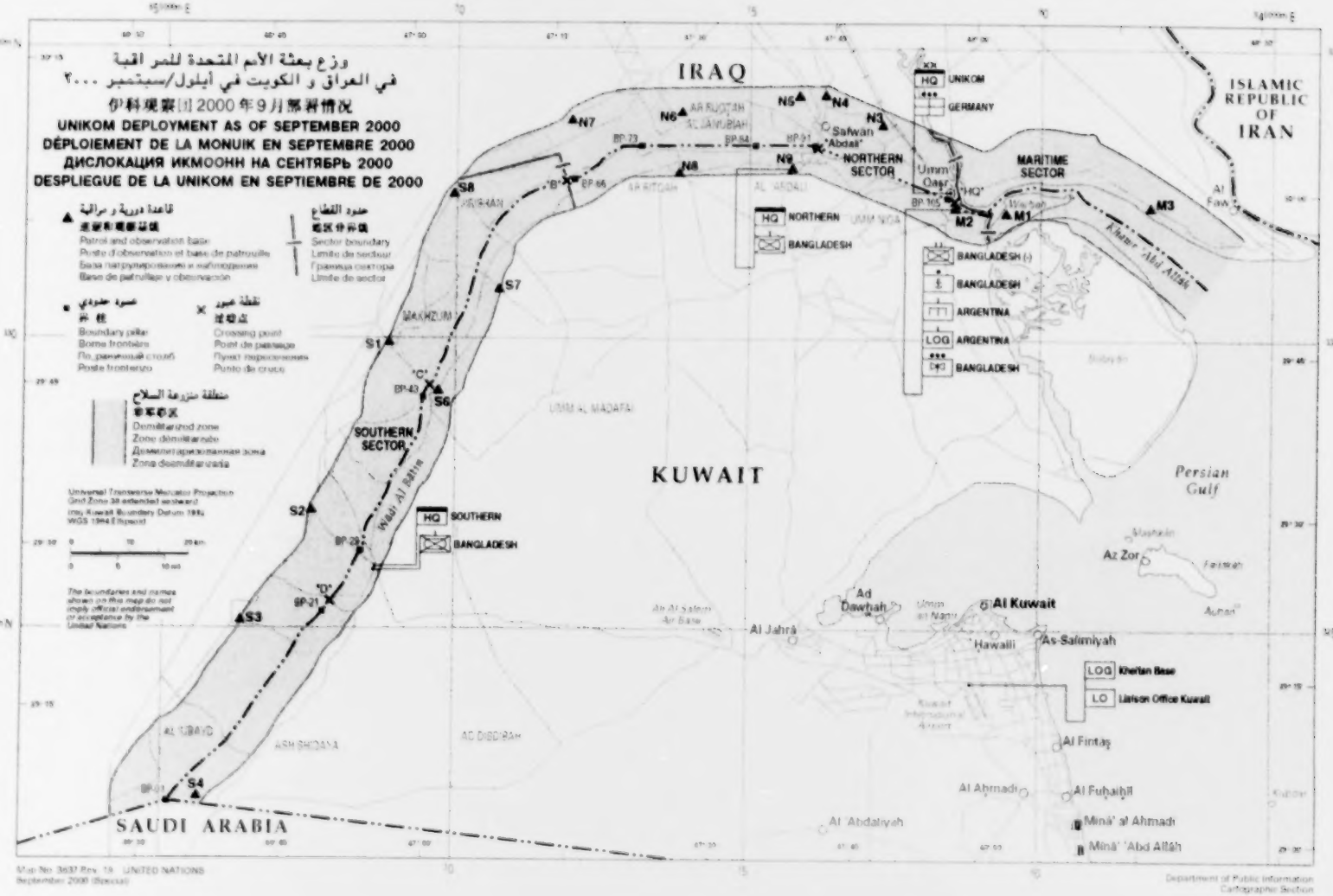
Implementation of previous recommendations of the Board of Auditors[a]

Recommendation	*Implementation*
1. Procurement, paragraph 63:	
The Board recommends that the Administration remind field missions to comply with the provisions of the Procurement Manual, which require Missions to submit their procurement plans to their procurement sections based on realistic estimates.	The Mission has implemented the recommendation and a mission-wide procurement plan was prepared for the financial period 2000/2001 based on the approved budget.
2. Monitoring of vendor performance, paragraph 102:	
The Board recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, in conjunction with the Procurement Division, ensure that all field missions comply with the established procedures relating to reporting on the performance of vendors and contractors.	The Procurement Section has complied with the established procedures for reporting on vendor performance with regard to two major contracts. In addition, the Chief Procurement Officer has maintained constant review of vendor performance and those found lacking in vendor performance, timely deliveries and non-compliance with purchase order specifications have been removed from UNIKOM's vendor roster.

[a] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session Supplement No. 5* (A/54/5) and corrigendum (A/54/5 and corr.1), vol. II, chap. II.

Annex VI

Organizational chart



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Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of Internal Oversight Services

Management audit of United Nations civilian police operations

Note by the Secretary-General

1. Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 48/218 B of 29 July 1994 and 54/244 of 23 December 1999, the Secretary-General has the honour to transmit, for the attention of the General Assembly, the attached report, conveyed to him by the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services, on the management audit of United Nations civilian police operations.

2. The Secretary-General takes note of the review of United Nations civilian police operations and the recommendations made in the report. The Secretary-General is also pleased to note that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has already taken measures to address many of the issues identified in the review.

01-27007 (E) 210301

Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the management audit of United Nations civilian police operations

Summary

The Civilian Police component of United Nations peacekeeping operations has increased significantly, both in size and scope of operations. Less than two years ago, civilian police, who are provided by Member States, numbered approximately 2,200 and functioned primarily as monitors. Currently, there are more than 8,600 civilian police personnel, 75 per cent of whom have full executive police powers. The Civilian Police Unit within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations coordinates and oversees the management of civilian police across all peacekeeping missions.

Based on a request from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, a management audit was initiated by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) to review civilian police operations, with a view to enhancing their effectiveness and efficiency.

The audit was conducted at United Nations Headquarters and at the three missions with the largest civilian police components: the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH); the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET); and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK).

The OIOS audit was carried out concurrently with a study by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations. OIOS believes that the findings in the present report parallel those of the Panel (A/55/305-S/2000/809), and that the recommendations should be considered as input into the Secretary-General's ongoing comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations, as requested by the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations (see A/54/839, para. 67).

The audit identified several positive accomplishments by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, which included:

(a) Using selection assistance teams to test and select civilian police in their home countries;

(b) Using databases for managing police personnel, crime statistics and logistics tracking in UNMIK; integrating civilian advisers into the Police Commissioner's office at UNTAET;

(c) Creating a fully functional police training college with an initial graduating class of 40 cadets, less than ten months after the establishment of UNTAET;

(d) Implementing a co-location programme and joint patrols with local police in an effort to develop closer working relationships, as observed in UNMIBH.

Notwithstanding these accomplishments, many of the recommendations concerning civilian police that were made in previous reports and analyses have not been implemented. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations has continued to "reinvent" civilian police management and administrative systems with the inception of each new mission. In order to assist in improving civilian police operations, the

present report contains several observations and recommendations in three broad categories, namely, strategic issues, recruitment and managerial issues.

Strategic issues

Despite the massive increase in the deployment of civilian police, a comprehensive civilian police strategy has not yet been developed. Such a strategy should establish a methodology for calculating civilian police strength, provide for a common civilian police identity across all missions and establish performance measures and mechanisms for institutionalizing lessons learned. Greater use of information technology is also needed to facilitate the management of civilian police, both at headquarters and in the missions.

OIOS recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations:

(a) Raise the level of the post of Civilian Police Adviser within the Department and change the structure so that he reports directly to the Under-Secretary-General for peacekeeping operations, thereby enabling him to better assist the Security Council in its decision-making concerning civilian police;

(b) Strengthen staff capabilities within the Civilian Police Unit to enable it to develop strategic plans and policies, and to manage information systems and technology;

(c) Develop civilian police mission start-up kits (including standard operating procedures, organizational structures, job descriptions, management information systems and equipment specifications) in order to facilitate rapid and effective deployment of civilian police to new missions;

(d) Standardize civilian police designations, uniforms, equipment and patrol vehicle markings.

Recruitment issues

Civilian police selection criteria remain unchanged throughout the life of a mission, regardless of its stage and the skills needed. In addition, the qualifying grade for the English proficiency test has been standardized, although it was clear that in certain missions, a higher level of proficiency would be more appropriate. OIOS also found that frequent civilian police rotations, particularly at senior management levels, were detrimental to operations.

The Civilian Police Unit has not been proactive in recruiting potential civilian police from Member States whose language and culture are similar to those of the mission area. Further, no programme is in place to train and develop civilian police for rapid deployment. In order to improve civilian police recruitment and training efforts, OIOS recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations:

(a) Proactively train and develop a cadre of "United Nations-certified" civilian police who are ready for rapid deployment;

(b) Improve the effectiveness of the selection assistance teams by (i) expanding the use of these teams to additional contributing countries and (ii) incorporating induction training into team visits;

(c) Identify essential civilian police positions and offer regular United Nations appointments to attract candidates of the higher calibre and to help retain institutional memory;

(d) Target the recruitment of civilian police from countries with languages, cultures or legal systems similar to those of the mission area.

Managerial issues

Civilian police are deployed in several non-policing roles, such as guarding prisons, protecting dignitaries, providing security, performing customs duties and other administrative functions. The audit also revealed inefficiencies in transporting large civilian police contingents to and from missions.

To improve the overall managerial efficiency and effectiveness of the civilian police function, OIOS recommends that the Department of Peacekeeping Operations:

(a) Request Member States to contribute skilled civilian or non-commissioned civilian police officers to perform the administrative functions, as well as specialists in the other non-policing activities currently being performed by civilian police;

(b) Appoint a central coordinator within the Civilian Police Unit who will be responsible for managing rotations and repatriations;

(c) Establish an information technology focal point within the Civilian Police Unit to manage central integrated databases and to develop and support standard civilian police applications in areas such as logistics, crime and incident reporting.

Civilian police have an enormous responsibility in being the "face of the United Nations" who are in direct contact with local populations in war-torn countries. They must act professionally and be perceived as members of a coherent, integrated body. The operational improvements suggested above represent only a part of the total solution to the issues identified within the Civilian Police Unit of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Department's management must, in addition, reassess current civilian police responsibilities and determine which of these functions are critical to mission success.

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Abbreviations

IPTF	International Police Task Force
MINUGUA	United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
OIOS	Office of Internal Oversight Services
UNAMSIL	United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMOT	United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

I. Introduction

1. United Nations civilian police have been a component of peacekeeping missions for the past three decades. Traditionally, civilian police have performed basic monitoring and verification functions. Subsequently, they began to provide advisory and training assistance and, in certain cases, reinforced and restructured local police capacity. More recently, civilian police have taken on broader law enforcement functions in such areas as traffic regulation, enforcement of border controls and criminal investigations. The scope of civilian police activities within each mission varies according to the mandate granted by the General Assembly or the Security Council.

2. Between 1964 and 1999, the authorized strength of civilian police serving in peacekeeping missions rose to approximately 2,200, the majority of whom were deployed, since 1995, in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as a result of the Peace Agreement.[1] With the inception of two large missions in Kosovo and East Timor in 1999, the authorized strength of civilian police has increased fourfold to 8,646.[2] This growth in number and responsibility indicates that the civilian police element has become an integral part of peacekeeping operations.

3. For the 12-month period ending 30 June 2000, budgetary requirements for civilian police at the three missions with the largest civilian police components, namely, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK), amounted to $203 million.[3] At United Nations Headquarters, a Civilian Police Unit was established within the newly created Military and Civilian Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The Unit comprises nine Professional and two General Service positions, and is mandated to: coordinate and oversee civilian police activities in the field; provide necessary policy guidance to peacekeeping missions; and liaise with civilian police contributing countries.

4. The audit was initiated on the basis of a request from the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations that the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) review certain substantive components of peacekeeping operations, including civilian police, with a view to enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the missions. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, at its annual session, which concluded on 10 March 2000 (see A/54/839), also recommended that a comprehensive review of the relevant elements of peacekeeping operations be undertaken. OIOS anticipates that the findings and recommendations contained in the present report will assist the Special Committee in its review of civilian police. OIOS is also encouraged by the fact that many of the recommendations made by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations (A/55/305-S/2000/809) parallel those made in the present report.

5. The overall objective of the audit was to identify potential improvements in the management and administration of civilian police. The audit also sought to:

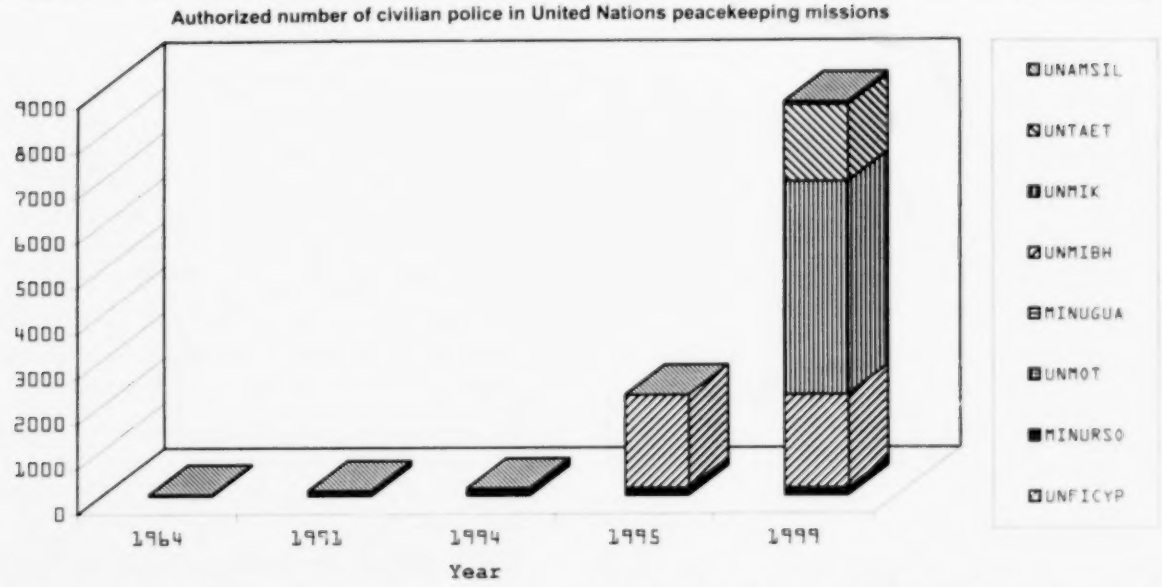
(a) Determine the extent to which the current civilian police recruitment process was satisfying mission requirements;

(b) Assess whether civilian police assigned to missions possessed the skills and training needed to perform their tasks effectively;

(c) Evaluate the use of data and information systems in managing the civilian police component;

(d) Review the role and effectiveness of the Civilian Police Unit.

6. The audit was conducted from April to July 2000 and included field visits to UNMIBH, UNTAET and UNMIK. The auditors interviewed mission officials and official representatives from six of the major civilian police contributing Member States, visited eight United Nations civilian police stations and two of the Special Police Units within the three mission regions, and reviewed the activities of the Civilian Police Unit at United Nations Headquarters. The audit also considered the findings of the Lessons Learned Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, various end-of-mission analyses, minutes and papers from the civilian police workshops, as well as the annual reports of the Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations. The results of the audit were originally presented to the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in a summary briefing report. The Department's comments were considered in the preparation of the present report and are shown in italics.



II. Strategic issues

7. The role of the civilian police component within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has evolved in a piecemeal, unplanned manner. Traditionally, civilian police were a relatively small component of peacekeeping missions, their role being less significant than that of the military contingents. In recent years, this has changed markedly. The international community has recognized that civilian police can play an important role in securing law and order within post-conflict environments. The number of civilian police in missions has increased notably, and most of these officers have been delegated full law enforcement authority. Increasingly, civilian police are seen as the "face of the United Nations", since they have the most direct interaction with the local population in war-torn locations.

8. The functions of civilian police differ significantly from mission to mission. For example, the mandated functions of the 35 civilian police monitors currently serving in UNFICYP are limited to basic observation and monitoring duties. In contrast, the civilian police in Kosovo have been tasked with an array of policing and non-policing tasks. Annex I describes the prescribed mandates, functions and current authorized strengths for the three missions covered by the audit. Clearly, the mode of operation differs at each mission. Further, the Security Council has recently taken the unprecedented step of authorizing the civilian police deployed in Kosovo and East Timor to carry side arms.

9. The current functions and operational capacity of the Civilian Police Unit at United Nations Headquarters are also indicative of an ad hoc approach to delivering policing services within the peacekeeping context. The Unit is nominally responsible for setting policy and for civilian police mission oversight. In reality, it operates principally as a servicing unit, responding to requests from the field missions, serving as the point of contact between the field and the permanent mission representatives of some 70 contributing countries, and providing status reports to senior management of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Apart from the chief of the Unit and his deputy, the seven other Professional staff act as desk officers for the different field operations. These desk officers have also participated in more than 50 selection assistance team visits conducted since January 1999, to ensure that civilian police candidates meet certain basic standards before deployment (see para. 48).

10. It appears that, owing to a scarcity of resources and the massive increase in civilian police staffing requirements in such a short period of time, the Unit has not been able to provide critical strategic direction and policy guidance. Management and information systems and generic standard civilian police operating procedures for field missions and the Civilian Police Unit are still being developed.

11. Owing to the fact that the resources of the Civilian Police Unit have fluctuated and it has no regular budget posts, it is subject to the instability of the peacekeeping programme support account. Moreover, the capacity to develop an institutional memory regarding policy and procedures has been limited by the departure of gratis personnel, some of whom were responsible for maintaining critical systems at the start-up phase of the Unit. At the time of the OIOS audit, most of the staff of the Civilian Police Unit were senior police officers on secondment from their Governments for a limited time. This also contributed to the Unit's inability to develop working methods, operating systems and an effective institutional memory. Of the nine Professional staff, none was dedicated full time to planning and information management functions.

A. Absence of a defined methodology for calculating civilian police strength

12. OIOS was unable to identify a rationale or accepted methodology for calculating authorized civilian police strength at the outset of a given mission, or the factors that dictate whether and when the mission strength should be recalculated. At UNMIBH, for example, an initial assessment team recommended an authorized strength of 1,722 civilian police, based on a desired ratio of United Nations civilian police to local police. This deployment was later increased to 2,057 civilian police following key Security Council decisions.

13. Nearly five years after the initial deployment, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations could not provide an updated strength rationale or a justification for the continued presence of 2,057 civilian police in that mission. In addition, many of the senior commanding officers expressed dissatisfaction with deficiencies in the actual number of civilian police employed, as compared with the authorized strength. However, they were not able to articulate exactly what tasks and work remained undone as a result of the shortfall.

14. At UNMIK, on the other hand, the methodology for determining the authorized strength of 4,718 was very specific. It was based on clear, generally accepted criteria, such as analyses of existing crime levels as well as the ratio of police officers to the population in accordance with accepted European norms.[4]

15. The key individuals interviewed by OIOS differed as to whether the initial focus on numbers in arriving at the authorized strength in the Mission should be the main priority, as opposed to ensuring that qualified, competent police are selected for critical mission and specialist policing functions. Actual achievement of the authorized strength in the Mission[5] was complicated by the fact that up to 10 per cent of these civilian police were assigned to non-police functions, such as static guard duties and customs control. Furthermore, only some of the 1,100 officers in the four Special Police Units were performing regular police duties. While they did participate in joint patrols, they were mostly kept on standby for deployment in the event of a riot, or if the need for their performance in a paramilitary capacity arose. These factors raised questions about the validity of the calculation of 4,718 for authorized strength, relative to the services actually required by the Mission.

16. Senior managers at UNMIK, on the other hand, questioned whether the Mission's strength was sufficient, in view of the volatile mission environment. Other factors, such as post-conflict crime incident levels and the downsizing of the military presence of the international security force, known as the Kosovo Force (KFOR), are persuasive arguments for maintaining, if not increasing, the current civilian police capacity. OIOS noted that there was a plan for recruiting and training 4,000 local officers to serve in the newly formed Kosovo Police Service by July 2001. A continued international police presence of the same magnitude may, therefore, not be justified as the local authorities progressively assume the executive policing role. These factors indicate that an ongoing review of pertinent strength requirements is advisable in policing missions.

B. Absence of clearly defined milestones and performance indicators

17. OIOS also noted the lack of clearly delineated milestones or critical events against which civilian police deployment could be measured. At the three missions visited, a number of critical goals had already been achieved. However, it was not always clear what work remained to be done, how it would be measured and what a desirable target date would be for the United Nations to initiate its exit strategy and ultimately transfer full responsibility to the local police

institution. This was particularly true for the monitoring mission in UNMIBH, which had been in existence for five years, and had an incomplete exit strategy at the time of the OIOS visit.

18. OIOS acknowledges the fact that achieving sustainable change in policing methods and enforcing the rule of law in these regions present complicated, multifaceted challenges, which can certainly not be met in a short period of time. Further, OIOS recognizes that the ongoing conflict and political factors beyond the control of the police, such as the establishment of a credible judiciary, also affect the ability of the police to function effectively. Nevertheless, despite differences in the dimensions of each conflict and in the missions' mandates, OIOS believes that the establishment of specific milestones and measurable performance targets could assist in the decision-making process and improve civilian police management.

C. Absence of a strategy for optimal use of information technology in managing civilian police

19. Despite the existence of several well-constructed, comprehensive databases in two of the three missions visited, the Civilian Police Unit at Headquarters had limited centralized capacity to aggregate inputs from different civilian police missions in order to provide consolidated data on a timely basis. In the opinion of OIOS, this is a key factor contributing to the inability to establish basic police systems and strategies.

20. The absence of a coordinated strategy for using technology in managing civilian police activities was demonstrated by the disparate systems encountered in the missions and the independent development of applications without central guidance from the Civilian Police Unit. The development of information systems to support civilian police depends largely on the technological expertise of that personnel in each mission. As a result, where a mission did not have technology-proficient civilian police, its information systems did not mature beyond basic spreadsheets, as was the case in East Timor.

21. Civilian police who develop sophisticated database applications are also subject to rotation policies and do not remain for the life of the mission; when they depart, they take with them the working knowledge of the systems they developed.

22. OIOS is of the view that a standard application package that is centrally supported and maintained should be deployed across all missions. The package should include a civilian police database that is integrated with a central database in the Civilian Police Unit for incident reports and crime trends, and a logistics management application.

D. Limited capacity to create policy and institutionalize improvements

23. The OIOS review of pertinent documentation showed that progress has been made in improving civilian police management. These improvements included implementation of the selection assistance team concept, issuance of a generic civilian police handbook and formulation of more precise guidance for contributing countries. However, significant problems persist, including those relating to interpretation of Security Council mandates, quality and professionalism of civilian police deployed and unclear rules of engagement. In addition, little progress has been made on such crucial issues as the creation of a rapid deployment police capacity.

24. A mechanism is needed to ensure that knowledge acquired in this relatively new area of United Nations activity is institutionalized. OIOS believes that progressively strengthening the Civilian Police Unit and raising the profile of civilian police within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations could achieve this goal.

E. Gaps in policy guidance

25. The audit identified several examples of inconsistent or insufficient policy guidance on operational matters ranging from determining criteria for the deployment of Special Police Units, to defining entitlements for compensatory time off. While standard operating procedures have been issued in all three of the missions visited, they vary considerably in terms of comprehensiveness and substance. OIOS noted that the Civilian Police Unit had not developed a generic set of standard operating procedures which could be adapted and implemented at each new mission. Furthermore, at the two newer missions (UNTAET and UNMIK), OIOS found that the operating procedures had not been clearly established and distributed from the outset. At

UNTAET, the procedures had been revised and finalized by the Police Commissioner at the end of June 2000, more than nine months after the first civilian police deployment. The inconsistency in procedures was further exacerbated by two other sources of guidance namely, notes for civilian police, issued by the mission's Chief Administrative Officer and a civilian police handbook, distributed by the mission's Induction Training Centre in Darwin.

26. There has been some restructuring and consolidation within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations affecting the role of the Civilian Police Unit in providing guidance. The Civilian Police Unit, previously part of the Mission Planning Service, was assigned to the newly created Military and Civilian Police Unit in accordance with Secretary-General's bulletin (ST/SGB/2000/9) of 15 May 2000. As under the previous structure, the Civilian Police Adviser continues to report to the Chief Military Adviser in the Department. As such, the Military Adviser is responsible for a large civilian component, the management and basic mode of operation of which is generally incompatible with the training and experience of military personnel. Furthermore, military policy and strategy may be quite different from police policy.

27. OIOS was unable to find any justification for combining civilian police and military functions within the same organizational unit. Most of the officials interviewed by OIOS indicated that police operations were not normally linked organizationally to the national military component. Rather, it was important for the police to establish a separate, independent identity, particularly in missions where police functions had traditionally been associated with oppressive, authoritarian regimes. OIOS was pleased to note that the mission police commissioners had direct reporting lines to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General. In UNTAET, where the United Nations exercises control of military operations, OIOS found that there was no operational or formal reporting link between the Force Commander and the Police Commissioner.

28. In the view of OIOS, the current reporting line at Headquarters limits the significance and impact of the civilian police component within the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. The overall civilian police function has, in fact, suffered from the lack of a high-ranking official within the Department to guide the Security Council in its decisions on policing strengths and mandates, advocate for the interests of the civilian police component and to institutionalize Organization-wide civilian police policy.

29. In its report, the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations confirmed many of the above-mentioned observations and stressed the need to further strengthen the Civilian Police Unit in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and enhance the role of the Civilian Police Adviser.

F. Inconsistent, variable civilian police identity

30. The OIOS mission visits showed that the civilian police identity varied from mission to mission. For example, at UNMIBH, civilian police are referred to as International Police Task Force (IPTF) monitors. In Kosovo, they are the UNMIK Police, and at UNTAET, they are called United Nations civilian police. OIOS believes that the existence of Special Police Units at UNMIK and the Rapid Response Units in East Timor within the civilian police structure, causes further confusion with regard to the identity of the civilian police.

31. Additional confusion arises from the fact that civilian police wear their national uniforms and are identified as civilian police only by the blue beret and a United Nations arm badge. In some instances, UNTAET civilian police wear uniforms with the IPTF logo.

32. At UNTAET, civilian police patrol the streets in white vehicles, with the black "UN" identifier, and are thus indistinguishable from vehicles used by other civilian mission components. This makes it difficult for the local civilian population to easily recognize them. In UNMIK, however, the police have unique, identifiable vehicles, which afford them greater visibility in the local community (see annex II).

33. Although these inconsistencies may appear to be relatively minor, they reflect the significant variances among missions. United Nations military contingents, in contrast, can be clearly identified within every peacekeeping mission. The use of common and easily distinguishable uniforms and vehicles would similarly raise the visibility and establish the identity of civilian police in each mission.

III. Recruitment issues

34. The civilian police recruitment process is initiated by the Secretary-General's request to members of the General Assembly for contributions of police officers to support a peacekeeping mandate. This is followed by a note verbale to Member States from the Civilian Police Adviser, reiterating the Secretary-General's request and providing the Member States with details regarding the basic criteria for selecting civilian police. OIOS found this process to be largely reactive, which limited the speed of civilian police deployment. Further details regarding the operational issues are discussed below.

A. Static recruitment criteria for all missions

35. The recruitment criteria for civilian police in all three missions visited were generic and have remained largely unchanged since the inception of the missions. The current civilian police specifications require that police officers:

(a) Be over 25 years of age;

(b) Have at least five years of service in a national police force;

(c) Be proficient in English;

(d) Have a valid driver's licence;

(e) Meet the Organization's medical requirements.

Furthermore, civilian police in UNTAET and UNMIK must be experienced in handling firearms. Both the selection assistance teams that were invited to test candidates in each country, and the induction testing in the mission, focused exclusively on the above-mentioned criteria.

36. As missions progress in achieving their mandates, conditions change. Therefore the skills set should change to match prevailing conditions. In UNMIBH, for example, IPTF has progressed to a stage where this civilian police role involves co-location with local police. This requires that, in addition to serving as monitors, civilian police be experienced in coaching and mentoring, if they are to be effective in institutionalizing international policing standards in the local police. The selection criteria, however, have not been expanded to include these competencies.

37. According to civilian police officials, UNMIK and UNTAET have progressed to the point where the number of civilian police who possess only basic police skills should be reduced, while specialists in areas such as training, investigations, organized crime, forensics, drug trafficking and police intelligence should be increased. In the view of OIOS, the appropriate civilian police skills could be brought to the mission at the right time if the Civilian Police Unit, when establishing recruitment specifications for civilian police, consulted with the Police Commissioner to determine the specific skills needed. The missions currently attempt to fill the demand for specialist police on an ad hoc basis, by recruiting from civilian police already in the mission, using a skills search where a database exists, or through internal advertising. This approach is not effective because the best suited candidates may not be in the mission at the time the specialist skills are being sought.

38. These observations point to the need for police commissioners to regularly assess mission requirements, in order to determine the appropriate mix of recruitment specifications and skills. The Civilian Police Unit could then advise the Member States of any changes to the recruitment specifications and police specialties needed. This approach would ensure that Member States are kept informed of the updated skills requirements and allow them to nominate candidates who meet the existing mission requirements.

B. Standardized passing grade for the language proficiency test

39. In addition to establishing standardized recruitment criteria, the Civilian Police Unit also standardized the qualifying grade for the English proficiency test at 60 per cent for all missions. In the opinion of OIOS, standardizing the passing grade does not allow for distinguishing between monitoring duties and active policing. The Unit's decision was taken without input from the police commissioners interviewed by OIOS. The ability to communicate effectively with colleagues, the chain of command and the public were cited in several interviews as being critical for policing in missions mandated with executive authority. Violent situations or civil disobedience could develop unexpectedly, thereby

requiring civilian police to react without having the added complication of misinterpreting orders or being unable to call for emergency assistance.

40. Only the civilian police in UNMIK are required to obtain a higher qualifying grade for English proficiency. The grade, 75 per cent, was set by the Police Commissioner, who believed that the higher standard was necessary given the nature of the mandate and mission conditions. OIOS found that the quality of the reports and operations information was higher at UNMIK than at UNMIBH and UNTAET. Commanding officers, particularly those who had served at other United Nations missions, noted that greater English language proficiency has had a significant positive impact on operations, particularly in providing flexibility with regard to how and where civilian police are deployed. Senior management at UNMIK attributed the high quality of the civilian police directly to this selection standard and expressed their strong reluctance to lower it. OIOS acknowledges the scarcity of police resources and the difficulty in meeting the authorized strength. However, in its view, consistent emphasis on high standards in recruiting civilian police will result in improved effectiveness.

C. Absence of a recruitment strategy for targeting contributing nations

41. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations had not developed a recruitment strategy for targeting contributing countries with culture, language, geography or legal system similar to those in the peacekeeping mission areas. Requests for the contribution of police officers are directed to all members of the General Assembly, but no further effort is made to identify specific countries that may have a distinct advantage because of their language, culture, geography, or legal system. While all contributions of scarce resources, such as police officers, are acceptable, OIOS supports a recruitment approach that targets certain countries to increase their mission presence. In East Timor, for example, civilian police who could speak Bahasa or Portuguese, or who were familiar with the Timorese culture were reportedly more effective in their duties. Unfortunately, there were not enough of such officers to reduce the demand for local language assistants. Targeting of contributing nations would also require the Civilian Police Unit to fully understand the missions in order to identify appropriate contributing countries.

D. Selection assistance teams

42. The selection assistance team approach, developed in late 1996 to provide assistance and guidance to police-contributing Member States in selecting civilian police candidates, has assisted the United Nations and Member States to reduce costs. The selection assistance team usually includes representatives of the mission and Civilian Police Unit. The OIOS review confirmed the value of this approach, which merits recognition and further enhancement. Although pre-deployment testing by the teams has generally helped to reduce the cost of repatriating unqualified police and to save time lost in retraining and re-testing police in the mission area, the process needs to be further refined.

43. In UNMIBH, for example, despite the widespread application of the selection assistance team concept, there was a high degree of re-testing of basic requirements once the civilian police arrived. This took up approximately one quarter of the total induction period. OIOS believes that this resource-intensive task could be eliminated if missions were able to rely on the integrity and uniformity of the testing.

44. In another instance, Member State authorities received less than 24 hours' notice of the arrival of the selection assistance team, which occurred on a weekend when most civilian police candidates were off duty and scattered throughout the country. Of the 63 candidates originally scheduled for testing, only 24 could be located, of which 4 met the requirements.

45. In theory, candidates presented for testing by the team should be pre-screened by their respective Member States to ensure that they meet the minimum requirements established by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations in accordance with the prescribed pre-screening guidelines provided to Member States. However, as illustrated by a sample of seven selection assistance team visits shown below, the pre-screening process needs to be improved. It should be further noted that, in some cases, selection assistance teams have had to visit the same country repeatedly, owing to the lack of candidate preparedness and/or lack of coordination with the Member States.

Testing date	Candidates tested	Candidates approved	Candidates failed	Percentage of failed candidates
26 January 1999	177	67	110	62
24 April 1999	112	21	91	81
26 January 2000	194	5	189	97
30 January 2000	183	5	178	97
6 February 2000	194	5	189	97
19 April 2000	334	50	284	85
26 April 2000	302	76	226	75

Data supplied by the Civilian Police Unit.

46. Mission managers unanimously supported pre-testing, urging that it be made mandatory for all countries. In addition to eliminating re-testing, the selection assistance teams have reduced costs, because testing in the contributing country eliminates the need for paying mission subsistence allowance to unqualified civilian police who report to the mission area and have to be repatriated. The selection assistance teams also allow for incorporating induction training into the visit for selected candidates. The costs incurred by the increased duration of the team's stay could be offset by the savings in allowances that would normally be paid to civilian police while on induction training in the mission. Performing induction training in the contributing country also expedites civilian police deployment upon arrival in the mission area.

47. Strong internal controls are required to preserve the integrity of pre-selection testing and to obviate the need for re-testing in the mission. The controls should ensure that the candidates who passed the test in their home country are, in fact, the same candidates sent to the mission.

E. Ineffectiveness of the current medical clearance process

48. The value of the current medical clearance process is limited. Statistics show that large numbers of civilian police were deployed to the field without monitors had been declared medically unfit prior to deployment, the Medical Service was unable to determine whether or not they had been deployed.

49. There was no compelling evidence to suggest that a larger number of civilian police had fallen sick in the mission as a result of weaknesses in the current medical clearance process. The current medical clearance process therefore appears to be of little value and OIOS believes that the responsibility for providing civilian police who are medically fit for service in a mission should lie with the contributing Member State. This would eliminate the need for the United Nations to medically screen civilian police candidates.

IV. Training issues

50. A significant proportion of civilian police resources were allocated to training and assessing local police cadets and to providing induction training for new civilian police officers. In the opinion of OIOS, the local police training programmes were well formulated and operated in a professional manner at all three missions reviewed. Mission management had selected civilian police with proven training experience in developing curricula, providing instruction, and formulating mentoring and monitoring programmes. The nature and format of civilian police induction training varied significantly among the missions. Improvements are needed in training to raise the overall level of civilian police professionalism and preparedness.

51. The table below summarizes the length of time and amount of resources devoted to civilian police induction training. The induction period at UNMIBH appeared to be too long, given the fact that it is a monitoring mission where, arguably, the civilian police functions are less complicated.

52. OIOS also noted that only UNMIBH had established an assessment system which was used soon after the arrival of the civilian police in the mission. This system facilitated deployments based on the skills and experience of the civilian police. In the other two

Analysis of civilian police induction training programmes in three missions

Mission	*Length of induction programme (days)*	*No. of trainers*	*Comments*
UNMIBH	8	19	About two days spent on re-testing in-mission
UNMIK	4 days plus 6 days in the field	46	46 includes 10 driving instructors who re-test driving in mission
UNTAET	4-5 days	16	Induction training in Darwin; Driving re-tested in Dili; Construction of shooting range planned for Dili

53. In all three missions, audit interviews provided anecdotal evidence of inadequate levels of preparedness. Some contributing Member States' representatives also commented that regular, up-to-date materials on living and working conditions in specific mission areas were not always available for distribution. Examples of the varying degrees of civilian police lack of preparedness included:

(a) Officers arriving with summer uniforms only, which were unsuitable for extreme winter weather conditions;

(b) The use of more than 60 different side-arm models and types of ammunition;

(c) Civilian police possessing little or no basic policing equipment;

(d) Officers who had received improper pre-deployment immunizations or who had not been provided with sufficient preventative medication against prevalent health risks, such as malaria.

54. Statistics provided by the Office of the Chief Medical Officer at UNTAET revealed that, of 898 civilian police examined, 105 were diagnosed with febrile illness, 72 with malaria and 5 with dengue fever. The office confirmed that the risk of illness is

55. Another less tangible, but equally critical factor in ensuring that civilian police are mission-ready is the management of expectations. Police officers should know what to expect in terms of their duties and working conditions prior to arrival. In addition to a healthy mental attitude, civilian police need to be educated in the methods and rules of engagement for each specific police mission, which may vary significantly between a monitoring or an executive policing mission.

56. Applicable local laws and standards vary, and the national chain of command of the civilian police is no longer applicable. In the mission, civilian police receive operational instructions from officers of different nationalities, who may be of lower rank. Knowledge of the United Nations structure and administrative requirements is also necessary. In some instances, civilian police need to adapt to an entirely new environment. They must be prepared for high levels of violent crime and civil disobedience, which are endemic to a post-conflict operating environment. In short, civilian police will generally not function in the same manner as they did in their home countries.

57. At UNMIK, for example, OIOS noted more than 160 cases of early civilian police repatriation in the year following initial deployment "for personal reasons or on other grounds". Commanding officers attributed this relatively high rate (46 per cent) of early repatriations to the unexpected stresses of mission life, difficult working conditions or unrealistic expectations of the nature of civilian police work. In that regard, one senior commanding officer commented that the civilian police responsibilities at his posting in the volatile region of Mitrovica in Kosovo were the most challenging of his 20-year career.

58. The guidance sent to contributing States indicates clearly that Member States are responsible for pre-mission training and briefing. The extent to which those responsibilities are met varies significantly from country to country. Some individual countries, particularly within the European Union, have formulated specific training programmes for preparing their contingents prior to deployment to United Nations

programme, offered when police are already on site, can compensate for a large disparity in mission-preparedness training.

60. OIOS believes that a pre-certification system could help to ensure that a cadre of pre-trained senior officers from contributing Member States are qualified to serve in critical functions in any police mission, on short notice. These officers could also serve as trainers for civilian police contingents in their own home countries. This system could partially address national preparedness disparities and take the first critical step in establishing an ongoing, sustainable rapid-deployment capacity. The United Nations Staff College Project in Turin, Italy, could be a site for establishing a centrally located civilian police certification programme. Small groups of officials from the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, including police representatives, have already attended courses at this facility since 1996. OIOS believes that the viability of a central civilian police training facility in such a location should be examined.

V. Issues related to management efficiency and effectiveness

A. Excessive number of civilian police performing non-police functions

61. The audit identified several examples of civilian police performing non-police functions. OIOS found that about 18 per cent of the civilian police in UNMIBH and UNMIK, and 10 per cent in UNTAET, were assigned to mission headquarters. Furthermore, approximately 8 per cent of the total number of civilian police in the three missions were performing administrative functions, in areas such as personnel, procurement, developing databases and logistics. OIOS believes that it would be more efficient to use experienced civilian staff or non-commissioned police officers in the performance of such duties rather than trained policemen in uniform.

62. In the missions, administrative and headquarters-based civilian police positions are more desirable than selections, and whether there is equitable representation of nationalities. Such competition introduces issues that must be resolved by the civilian police management, often when there are other priorities directly related to the mandate to be urgently dealt with. OIOS believes that the missions would be better served by limiting the use of civilian police to police work and staffing the non-police positions through specific requests to Member States for contributions of civilian or non-commissioned personnel experienced in such areas as logistics, personnel management and information technology.

B. Lack of institutional memory in civilian police management

63. The institutional memory of a mission's civilian police component is lost each time key members rotate at the end of their assignments, as critical information regarding the complexity of a mission is often not documented or handed over when there is a change in leadership. As a result, progress in developing systems, key projects and relationships with external agencies and community leaders is impeded. OIOS also noted that there is no system for debriefing civilian police prior to their rotation. The Civilian Police Unit does not gather any data on civilian police experiences nor suggestions for improvement. This results in considerable loss of institutional memory and in mission experiences not being recorded before the individual police officers return to their countries.

64. The impact of frequent changes at the management level in civilian police administration was evident at UNTAET, where the incumbent police commissioner was the third in nine months, and several of the senior managers were also recent appointees. The audit showed that vital UNTAET operations data was not accessible and that systems for recording personnel information and logistics were discontinued when the officers responsible for their development and implementation ended their tours of duty. UNMIBH has had five police commissioners in five years and, at the time of the audit, the new incumbent had only been in office for two weeks. UNMIK in

65. OIOS found that key senior managerial positions, including that of deputy commissioner, were filled by civilian police who were subject to the rotation policy of their countries and did not receive remuneration from the United Nations, except for mission subsistence allowance. The police commissioner is the only civilian police official holding a United Nations appointment. While the commissioner's contract is renewable, it has a fixed term of between 6 and 12 months.

66. Civilian police tours of duty range from six months to one year, depending on the policy of the contributing country. Only the commissioner, with the approval of a given police officer's national Government can authorize the extension of a civilian police's tour of duty in a mission. Countries are often reluctant to grant extensions either because they need the officer to resume duties at home, or because they prefer to give other officers the opportunity to serve as civilian police. While the rotation of civilian police is normal, its effect on mission operations needs to be minimized.

67. There appears to be no incentive for senior civilian police managers to remain in missions at the expense of career advancement opportunities in their home countries. OIOS believes that the impact of civilian police rotations on the mission could be minimized if key positions were treated differently with regard to the duration of tours of duty and the type of appointment offered.

68. Institutional memory could also be maintained through the approach used at UNTAET, where United Nations-appointed civilian staff are recruited to work as special advisers to the Police Commissioner. OIOS is optimistic that, in addition to longer contracts for key civilian police staff, the relative stability offered by civilian United Nations employees will strengthen the institutional memory of the civilian police in the mission and minimize setbacks resulting from frequent changes in leadership.

C. Need for improved coordination in planning rotations of civilian police

system is fragmented in terms of coordination and with regard to the criteria used for deciding whether to use commercial airlines or charters.

70. The experience in UNMIBH confirmed the need to better coordinate rotations and selection assistance team visits. In one example, the lack of coordination between the team, UNMIBH management and the Civilian Police Unit resulted in a five-day delay in the repatriation of 84 civilian police. The mission had to pay $30,000 in mission subsistence allowance to civilian police who had already completed their exit procedures. In addition, failure to communicate with the selection assistance teams resulted in the incoming contingent not being able to travel on the same chartered aircraft used to transport the outgoing contingent from the same country. Systemic improvements are therefore necessary to ensure that problems encountered at UNMIBH are not replicated on a larger scale at the two new missions, which have not yet experienced such problems.

D. Fragmented system for recovering early repatriation costs

71. The rules covering early repatriation for failure to meet qualifications and the financial obligations of the Organization and contributing countries were reiterated in an instruction issued by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations on 10 August 1998. A test of compliance with this instruction showed that the system for recovering civilian police repatriation costs to be borne by the contributing countries was fragmented and largely ineffective. One critical criterion for determining responsibility for such costs is whether the civilian police passed the selection assistance team test held in the country of origin. If so, the Organization is obliged to pay all costs. The OIOS analysis of the most recent data regarding early repatriations from the three missions since 1999 showed the following:

1. United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Division does not have access to the team's records and is therefore not in a position to know whether this argument is valid. The Division sought clarification on the case from the Field Administration and Logistics Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, but at the time of the audit, the matter had not been resolved. Based on the percentage of repatriated civilian police, who had been pre-tested, OIOS estimated that approximately $125,000 of the total receivable balance is recoverable. The Accounts Division was unable to confirm the extent to which these monies had been recovered.

2. United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

73. Between the start-up of the mission in July 1999 and the audit visit one year later, there had been 157 early repatriation cases and an additional 165 cases of police officers returning home for disciplinary or other reasons. The Accounts Division had invoiced $153,770 in respect of 114 monitors as at 25 July 2000. Once again, however, it was not clear whether this figure was complete or whether it excluded the travel costs of the selection assistance team-approved civilian police. OIOS was unable to determine whether the system of recovery would ensure that the Organization was reimbursed for all funds due.

3. United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor

74. Cost recovery does not appear to be a material issue, as there had been only 16 cases of early repatriation at the time of the audit. Nevertheless, this may become a more significant issue as the mission approaches its authorized strength.

75. OIOS also noted that recovery depended upon whether account clerks in the mission charged the relevant account code and sent an inter-office voucher to the Accounts Division to recover the costs from the Member State. In the absence of a formal contract or binding memorandum of understanding, the Organization relies on the terms and conditions set out in the notes for guidance, to determine liability for early repatriation costs. Furthermore, the extent to which the Member State is liable, cost recovery should be pursued.

76. UNMIBH officials also provided details concerning monitors who had failed mission requirements, but were not repatriated immediately. The table below shows the most extreme cases of delayed repatriation. These monitors continued to receive mission subsistence allowance, although they were not contributing to the police effort within the Mission. This practice led to the unnecessary payment of nearly $250,000 in subsistence allowance to 57 civilian police and had a demotivating effect on those officers who had met the requirements and were functioning productively.

	Number of civilian police	*Number of days in Mission*	*Subsistence allowance paid (in United States dollars)*
1.	2	104	15 600
2.	2	74	11 100
3.	23	47	81 075
4.	16	58	69 600
5.	6	61	27 450
6.	3	63	14 175
7.	5	79	29 625
	57	**486**	**248 625**

77. The guidance indicates that the contributing Member States are responsible for ensuring that officers meet all the mission requirements. In the opinion of OIOS, the Organization should not have to pay the travel costs or the related mission subsistence allowance to repatriate officers who should have been pre-screened before arriving in the Mission.

VI. Conclusions and recommendations

78. In the last decade, civilian police have become increasingly important as a component of the United Nations effort to enforce law and order in post-conflict environments. Each of the three missions visited by OIOS evidenced some degree of excellence and best practices which deserve to be recognized and replicated

UNMIK, which were used by senior management for decision-making;

(b) Integrating civilian human rights positions and expertise within the office of the UNMIBH Police Commissioner;

(c) Creating a fully functional police training college in East Timor, with a graduating class of 40 cadets, less than ten months after formation of UNTAET;

(d) Establishing selection assistance teams leading to more productive use of resources and fewer repatriations in all three missions;

(e) Improving working relationships with the local police (e.g. development of a co-location programme in UNMIBH and a joint patrolling/mentoring system with the newly formed and trained Kosovo Police Service).

79. However, OIOS also noted that many of the recommendations made in the numerous studies, reports, and analyses covering management of civilian police in the last five years have not yet been implemented. As a result, the Organization has not been able to ensure that weaknesses in civilian police management and procedures are avoided at the inception of missions. OIOS has identified several important areas for improvement. Its recommendations generally follow the structure of the reported findings.

80. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations commented on a preliminary draft of the present report and noted that OIOS had identified key problems and offered timely and practical solutions concerning civilian police operations, which have made an important contribution to the Department's self-assessment. The Department generally agreed with the OIOS recommendations, and its specific comments are shown below in italics.

81. Recommendations in the present report which parallel those made by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations are marked with an asterisk (*).

Strategic issues

(a) Promulgate a United Nations Police protocol, including a methodology for determining mission strength, performance indicators, as well as entry and exit strategies;

(b) Strengthen the role and prominence of the Civilian Police Unit by:

(i) Allocating additional resources to the Unit;*

(ii) Developing a professional planning and information management capacity;*

(iii) Ensuring operational independence from the military side of the Department and establishing a direct reporting line to the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations.* (AM2000/41/01)

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations generally concurred with these recommendations and noted that the issue of strengthening the role and prominence of the Civilian Police Unit needed to be considered within the context of the reforms recommended by the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations.

Recommendation 2

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations should:

(a) Reclassify the level of the post of the Civilian Police Adviser in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations to the same level as his military counterpart and ensure that the incumbent has the organizational status and proper authority to influence policy decisions on handling firearms, staffing and deployment of special forces; leverage support from contributing countries; and act as the police spokesperson at Headquarters;*

(b) Ensure that the Civilian Police Adviser is represented at all mission start-up and assessment visits. (AM2000/41/02)

The Department noted that these recommendations were similar to those made in the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations and that they would be addressed within

Recommendation 3

In order to facilitate the timely and efficient establishment of civilian police operations in peacekeeping missions, the Civilian Police Unit should develop a police mission start-up kit, including generic operating procedures, codes of conduct, logistics specifications, job descriptions, information systems requirements, recruitment standards and reporting requirements.* (AM2000/41/03)

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations stated that this recommendation would be addressed in the context of implementing the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, but indicated that developing start-up kits would require a significant amount of staff time.

Recommendation 4

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations should develop a standard policy setting out the civilian police nomenclature within missions, specifications concerning mission police uniforms and the identification of patrol vehicles in missions having executive police authority, in order to ensure easy identification and to avoid confusion among the local population. (AM2000/41/04)

The Department stated that the civilian police nomenclature was being standardized by the Civilian Police Unit as part of its information management strategy. While recognizing that standardizing uniforms and vehicles could be beneficial, the Department expressed a number of concerns: first, this effort would involve considerable financial and organizational implications. Second, the varied terrain, climates and political cultures of mission areas may pose particular requirements which could not be accommodated without extensive stockpiling of uniforms. Third, according to the Department, the wearing by civilian police of their national uniforms could help to emphasize the universality of the Organization.

OIOS acknowledges the Department's comments concerning this recommendation. However, OIOS continues to believe that the potential benefits of standardizing uniforms and vehicles outweigh the

Recruitment and Training

Recommendation 5

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations should:

(a) Establish a permanent United Nations Police preparedness training programme to develop a standing cadre of United Nations-certified civilian police from all contributing countries;*

(b) Institutionalize a police training programme for trainers in contributing countries;*

(c) Consider using the International Labour Organization Training Centre in Turin for these purposes. (AM2000/41/05)

The Department noted that this recommendation was similar to the findings of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, but advised that developing a comprehensive training programme would require additional human resources for the Civilian Police Unit and the Training Unit.

Recommendation 6

The Civilian Police Unit should improve the effectiveness of the selection assistance team mechanism by:

(a) Expanding the use of these teams to additional countries based on those countries' prior record of early civilian police repatriation;

(b) Ensuring that the test is administered only to those candidates who provide adequate identification and evidence of medical clearance;

(c) Adding at least one non-police civilian United Nations staff member, preferably with human resource testing experience, to the team, to ensure the objectivity of the testing process;

(d) Discontinuing the practice of re-testing civilian police in the field;

(e) Providing successful candidates with induction training and mission-preparedness materials. (AM2000/41/06)

being re-tested in the mission. In addition, the Department is issuing pre-deployment training packages to assist the contributing Member States. The Department did not comment on paragraphs (b) and (c) of this recommendation in its response.

The Department disagreed with the recommendation for mandatory selection assistance team testing of civilian police from all contributing Member States. However, OIOS has modified its recommendation to require testing based on the contributing countries' record of early repatriations, as it is more cost-effective to use a selection assistance team than to repatriate a contingent of civilian police.

Recommendation 7

The Civilian Police Unit should improve the current recruitment system by:

(a) Ensuring that contributing countries sign a formal memorandum of understanding for providing civilian police under prescribed terms and conditions, including assurances that each monitor has been properly screened, equipped and medically cleared;

(b) Relating recruitment requirements to the mission mandate, such as requiring higher English comprehension and firearms handling standards for executive policing missions;

(c) Preparing generic job descriptions for specialist police functions such as investigators, trainers, forensics, drug control and organized crime, to be sent with the initial request to contributing countries;

(d) Establishing a strategy for developing a larger pool of potential candidates, which should include approaching countries that are currently not contributing police, and developing suitable criteria for the selection of retired officers. (AM2000/41/07)

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations did not comment on recommendation 7 (a). Regarding recommendation 7 (b), the Department noted that it would be reluctant to vary requirements by mission, since this would run counter to the maintenance of a transparent, universal and comprehensive standard, resources. The Department advised that a new policy regarding the use of retired police had been developed. Notwithstanding the Department's reservations concerning recommendation 7 (b), OIOS points out that UNMIK has already applied a higher English comprehension standard. Further, OIOS does not believe that this action would result in a loss of transparency.

Recommendation 8

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations should direct mission police commissioners to complete a cyclical revision of staffing needs and recruitment criteria to ensure that the Civilian Police Unit's periodic approach to contributing country representatives is based on the most up-to-date assessment of needs. (AM2000/41/08)

The Department fully concurred with this recommendation, but noted that the police commissioners' ability to conduct such reviews was dependent on appropriate pre-mission planning and budgeting to ensure that they have adequate resources.

Recommendation 9

The Civilian Police Unit should improve mission administration and ensure that institutional memory is preserved by:

(a) Requesting a complement of civilian personnel or non-commissioned officers at each mission to handle administrative functions (logistics, personnel management, scheduling) on behalf of civilian police;

(b) Establishing a small number of civilian positions within the Commissioner's office to educate the police on United Nations administrative procedures and to facilitate coordination with mission administration and Headquarters;

(c) Ensuring that the positions of Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner receive United Nations appointments of at least one year, to attract and retain a high calibre of applicants. (AM2000/41/09)

The Department fully concurred with all elements

Recommendation 10

The Civilian Police Unit should seek to increase the deployment of selected nationalities with cultural and language familiarity or knowledge of the operative legal system in the mission area. (AM2000/41/10)

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations agreed in principle with this recommendation, but noted that the deployment of civilian police officers depended upon the willingness of contributing Member States. Further, the Department pointed out that political sensitivities could hinder the Organization's ability to deploy officers from Member States with cultural and language familiarity of the mission area.

Recommendation 11

The management of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations should task at least one individual within the Civilian Police Unit to analyse and implement lessons learned, experiences gained and recommendations made at the annual civilian police workshops.* (AM2000/41/11)

The Department fully agreed with this recommendation and advised that it would be implemented in the context of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations.

Recommendation 12

The Civilian Police Unit should direct police commissioners to institute debriefings of departing civilian police, which could help to improve mission preparedness and induction programmes, as well as overall management of civilian police. (AM2000/41/12)

The Department concurred with this recommendation.

Managerial efficiency and effectiveness issues

Recommendation 13

The Civilian Police Unit should coordinate more closely with the Field Administration and Logistics

Recommendation 14

The Field Administration and Logistics Division should develop criteria for allocating early repatriation costs and ensure proper recovery of such costs, including the amounts already owing for monitors repatriated from UNMIBH and UNMIK. (AM2000/41/14)

(Recommendations 13 and 14 were reformulated in response to comments made by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations on a preliminary draft of the present report.)

Recommendation 15

The Civilian Police Unit should make optimal use of data management and information technology by:

(a) Developing standard, easily deployable systems, software and reporting specifications for personnel, logistics and crime incidents from the inception of a mission;*

(b) Establishing an information technology focal point within the Unit;*

(c) Ensuring that all mission databases are accessible and can be integrated with the Unit's databases.* (AM2000/41/14)

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations fully concurred with this recommendation and advised that it would be implemented in the context of the report of the Panel on United Nations Peace Operations.

(*Signed*) Dileep **Nair**
Under-Secretary-General for
Internal Oversight Services

Notes

[1] General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (collectively, the Peace Agreement), signed at the Paris Peace Conference on 14 December 1995 (S/1995/999, annex).

[2] The figures related to authorized strength were provided by the Civilian Police Unit of the Department of

[3] This figure excludes base salary costs, which are covered by the contributing countries. The budgetary provisions for UNTAET civilian police were for the seven-month period ending 30 June 2000.

[4] Ratios vary from 400 citizens to 1 police officer in Germany, to 800 to 1 in Sweden. The UNMIK authorized police strength of 4,718 envisages a ratio of 331 citizens to 1 police officer.

[5] As at 6 July 2000, 3,880 civilian police were deployed to Kosovo, including the Special Police Units.

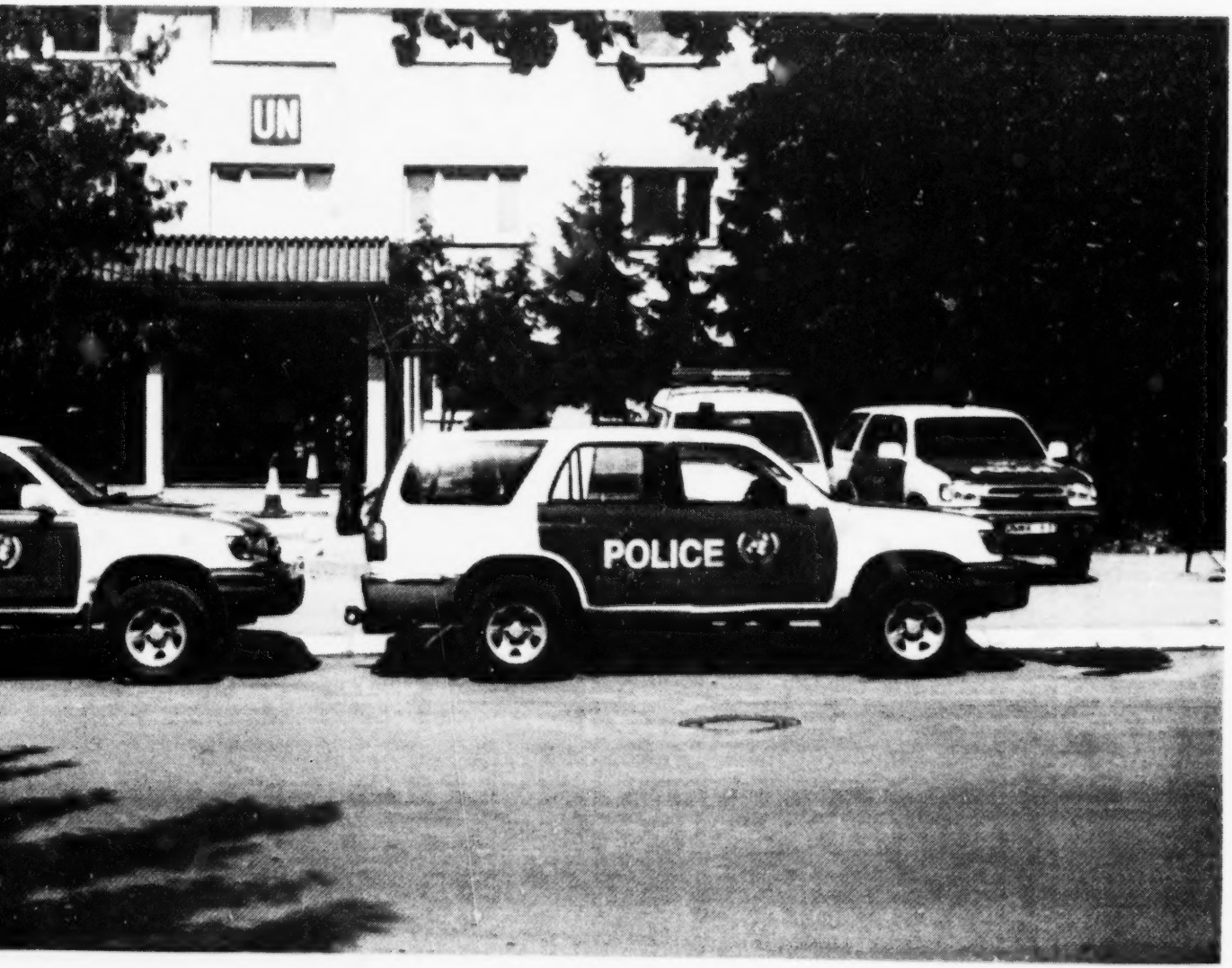
[6] At UNMIK, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe was responsible for establishing and operating the local police academy, as well as for funding its operations.

Annex I

Summary of the mandates of the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo and the International Police Task Force

Mission	*Security Council resolution and date*	*Summary of mandate*	*Authorized strength*	*Actual strength at 31 July*
UNTAET	1272 (1999), 25 October 1999	Overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice.	1 640	1
UNMIK	1244 (1999), 10 June 1999	Establish an international civil presence in Kosovo, in order to provide an interim administration under which the people of Kosovo can enjoy substantial autonomy within the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and which will provide transitional administration, ... whose responsibilities will include maintaining civil law and order, including establishing local police forces ..., while establishing and overseeing the development of provisional democratic self-governing institutions to ensure conditions for a peaceful and normal life for all inhabitants of Kosovo.	4 718	3
IPTF	1035 (1995), 21 December 1995	Monitor law enforcement activities and judicial organizations; advise and train law enforcement personnel, facilitate law enforcement activities; assess threats to public order; advise governmental authorities on the organization of effective civilian law enforcement agencies; and assist by accompanying the Parties' law enforcement personnel as they carry out their responsibilities.	2 057	1

Identification of police vehicles at the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor and the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo



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